Chemical Control in the Packing House *In this Issue*

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Packers:—Scraping Hogs for 10 Months Without One Cent of Beater Expense

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Beater Expense is rather an unpleasant subject for the Pork Packer and for years we have experimented to do away with it.

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In the Brecht Crescent Triplex Dehairer the beater cannot bend, is very short and by a special attachment and beater holder the beater retains its resistivity.

For ten months these beaters have been operating on a small Brecht Crescent Triplex Dehairer under the most trying conditions. They show no sign of wear after ten months' operation cleaning a few hundred hogs every week.

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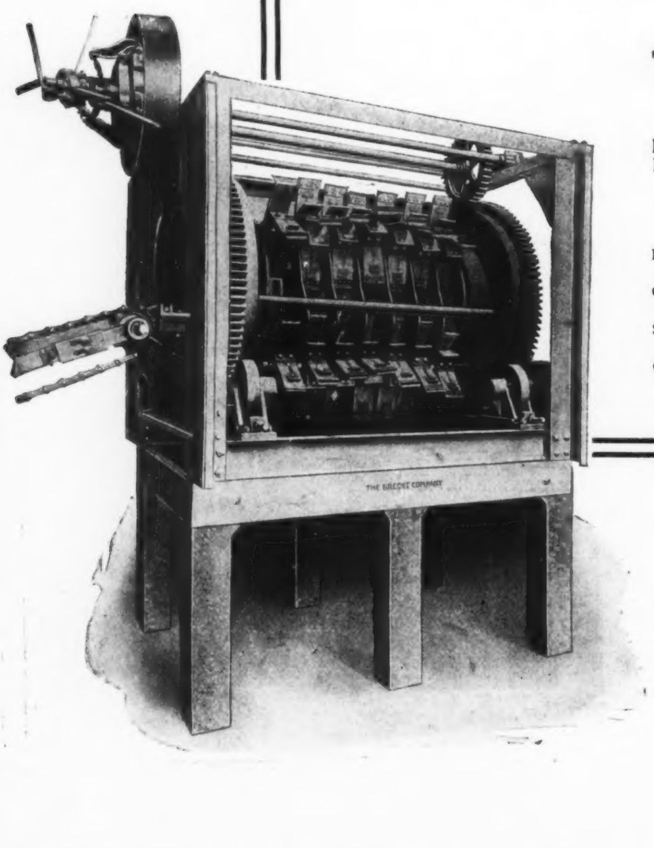

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THE

NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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CHEMICAL CONTROL IN THE PACKINGHOUSE

Analysis of Material Necessary to Successful Operation

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Among its plans of work for the benefit of the meat packing industry the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers emphasized the dissemination of information along three leading lines—an accurate knowledge of packinghouse costs, the installation of labor-saving machinery and devices, and the rigid conservation of product.

In addition to the answering of questions each week through the columns of The National Provisioner, the committee planned the publication of special articles on the subjects mentioned. The first of these articles on "Prevention of Loss of Ammonia in Tankage and Blood," and the second, on "Labor-Saving Devices in Meat Packing," have appeared in recent issues of The National Provisioner.

The article here presented discusses the necessity for chemical study of all materials commonly subject to analysis, so that the packer may know what he has and may standardize his output.)

The owner or manager of a packinghouse who introduces methods of chemical control into his business does more than merely provide the means of ascertaining the composition of his products. Chemical control of product means standardization of product, both for the manufacturer and for the consumer. It provides a standard for the manufacturer to work to, and assures the purchasing public of uniformity in the manufactured goods. Moreover, the present tendency is for important positions in the operation of meat packing plants to be given to men with chemical training and experience.

In the beginning of the development of the packing-house industry there was no standardization and no chemical control of product. The small slaughterer and renderer of the old days not only did not have the means of turning out uniform by-products, such as fertilizer and lard, but could not even produce uniformly salted hams and bacons.

Gradually chemical control entered the business, and this, along with better classification of raw materials and uniform manufacturing operations, has brought the business to a state wherein it may be said safely that every product is made to conform to a physical and chemical standard.

First Came Fertilizers and Fats.

When the chemist entered the packing-house the two first products to receive his attention were fertilizers and fats. His purpose was two-fold, first to improve the grades and secure better values, and secondly to set definite standards.

Tankage and blood have been sold since that time on the basis of a guaranteed percentage of nitrogen and phosphoric acid; edible fats and oils on the basis of purity plus certain chemical or physical determinations suitable for determining their grade, and tallows and greases on the basis of moisture, free fatty acid, titer and impurities.

Edible fats are being controlled more and more by color readings in addition to moisture, free fatty acid and titer determinations.

Cottonseed oil has been standardized on a color basis for many years, use being had of the Lovibond tintometer and glasses. These serve reasonably well for cottonseed oil, but when applied to other oils and fats, such as soya bean oil and cocoanut oil, it is difficult to obtain a color reading on the cottonseed oil basis.

The method of standardization by color readings is applied regularly to oleo oil in the packing-house, but less frequently to lard.

Inedible tallows and greases are still sold according to sample and chemical analysis, and no color standards have been developed for them as yet.

Oleomargarine requires control of all the oils, fats and milk entering into its composition, and the final product determinations of moisture and salt content and melting point. Under the federal oleomargarine laws it is also necessary to examine doubtful raw materials for artificial color.

Control in Meat Curing.

One of the phases of packing-house control work has to do with the salting and curing of meats. In the case of sausage a definite amount of salt and other curing ingredients are weighed out directly and introduced into the hashed meat, so that direct determinations of the salt per centage are only occasionally required. But in the case of sweet pickle hams and bacon the situation is somewhat different, since the amount of salt which penetrates the tissues cannot be ascertained except by chemical analysis. The most reliable method of controlling the purity of the curing materials is by chemical analysis.

Of the greatest importance in the packing-house is the chemical control of residues, such as cracklings, pressed tankage, etc., in order to ascertain the values left in them and in order to discover faulty methods in the tank room and press room. By analyses made at regular intervals a superintendent can tell whether or not his tank room and press room are being efficiently operated.

Residues and Animal Foods.

Animal foods naturally require considerable attention in order that guarantees of protein and fat may be lived up to Nowadays, when stock foods are manufactured from a number of different raw materials it is more essential than ever that the analyses of each of these be known, so that the final product can be manufactured according to a formula which will give perfectly uniform results at all times.

Standard methods of analysis are essential in the work of the packing-house control laboratory. These are constantly undergoing revision and improvement by such organizations as the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, the Cotton Products Analysts and various committees of the American Chemical Society. Only recently standard methods of analysis for commercial oils and fats have been issued by the last-named organization and a pamphlet covering methods of soap analysis is in course of preparation.

What the Small Packer Does.

One of the first questions which formerly was asked by the small packer was: "How with my limited output can I afford to install a chemical laboratory and hire high-salaried chemists to make the necessary control analyses of my product?"

In more recent years this question has been satisfactorily answered by the establishment of consulting and analytical

(Continued on page 20.)

Luncheon Discussions at Packers' Convention

The unique feature of this year's packers' convention will be the group luncheons which are being planned for each day of the meeting at Atlantic City, September 13, 14 and 15. These luncheons are for the purpose of discussing face-to-face the immediate problems of the members of the Institute of American Meat Packers, and the problems of all other packers as well.

The luncheon meetings will not interfere with any other feature of the convention program. Mornings and evenings will be free for pleasure or personal business. Afternoons from 2 to 5 are devoted to the formal sessions of the convention. It is from 12 to 2, the luncheon hour, that these groups will gather to talk over intimately the problems of the business, and to start the ball rolling for later action.

There will be several luncheons each day, the privilege being given to select that at which the subject is of most immediate interest. The National Provisioner will publish a complete report of each luncheon, so that packers may get the benefit of those which they are not able to attend.

Every packer has the right to suggest subjects for these luncheon talks, and to talk on them if he so desires. The following convention bulletin gives an outline of the plan, and a list of luncheon chairmen to whom all such suggestions may be sent:

Plan of the Group Luncheons.

To the Members:

An unusual opportunity for members of the Institute to bring up for discussion and action problems of importance to them is offered in the group sessions and luncheons which will be held on each of the three days of the convention at Atlantic City, September 13, 14 and 15.

Every possible effort is being exerted by the chairmen of the various standing committees of the Institute to make these meetings of value and importance to the members.

With a view to meeting the wishes of the interested members, the chairmen of the standing committees of the Institute will address to the members within the near future, through the convention secretary, special bulletins upon the proposed specific activities of their groups at the convention.

Each member is urgently requested to advise the convention secretary of any subjects of interest and value to the membership they would care to have discussed at these group luncheons. Members may submit these in confidence, or may have an opportunity of talking upon the subject when it is brought up at the group sessions. Any subjects proposed by the members will be referred to the chairman of the proper committee, who will in turn refer the question to one qualified best to handle it.

By the plan of the convention committee the luncheons will be held daily from 12 o'clock noon sharp until about 2 o'clock. Adjournment will be in time to give members an opportunity of arriving at the convention hall in time for the daily session of the Institute. There will be but one session of the Institute each day, from 2 o'clock until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, so that those in attendance may have the mornings and evenings for their own pleasure.

The group session luncheons will be held in rooms in the Hotel Traymore close by the general convention hall.

Must Book Places in Advance.

As these sessions are of considerable importance, and to avoid confusion at the last moment, it is very desirable that members select the group sessions which will best suit them, and then notify the convention secretary of their intention to be present. Each group will be allowed one day for discussion, except the groups on "Packinghouse Practice" and "Traffic," which will have two meetings.

Members who find that subjects in which they are interested are under discussion at more than one group, on any one day, may use their own judgment in their attendance, inasmuch as complete stenographic reports will be made of each meeting. Copies of the proceedings will be sent to every member by the Institute, and will also be printed in The National Provisioner.

Members attending luncheons may, if the time permits, and with the consent of the chairman of any particular group, bring up for discussion any subject which is confined to the matter being discussed.

When action is taken upon any subjects discussed at these group luncheons the chairman may use his judgment as to whether it shall be in the form of a resolution to be submitted to the resolutions committee, or referred to the executive committee of the Institute.

The approved schedule for the group meetings, together with a few suggested subjects, follows:

Monday, September 13.

Packinghouse Practices (first session): Chairman, Wm. B. Farris, Morris & Co., Chicago. Problems connected with the daily operations of the business will be discussed at this luncheon by some of the most practical and experienced men of the industry. (What is your problem?)

Standardizing Cost Accountancy: (Chairman to be announced later.) An efficient cost accounting system is the official guide in charting the course of your business. This is one of the most important steps taken by the Institute and should prove very beneficial to every member.

Traffic Matters: Chairman, Chas. E. Herrick, Brennan Packing Co., Chicago. Discussion at this luncheon to be limited to domestic traffic problems of the industry. Suggested problems: Adequate car supply; motor-driven vs. horse-drawn vehicles from an expense standpoint. (What is your problem?)

Committee to Confer with Government Officials: Chairman, Jas. S. Agar, Wm. Davies, Inc., Chicago. All problems of the industry in its relations to the federal, state and municipal laws will be discussed at this luncheon. (What is yours?)

Tuesday, September 14.

Committee to Confer with Retail Dealers and Trade Associations: Chairman, J. A. Hawkinson, Allied Packers, Inc. Plan to be announced.

Packinghouse Practices (second session): Chairman, Wm. B. Farris, Morris & Co.

Industrial Relations: Chairman, J. Paul Dold, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. This meeting to include all matters relating to compensation laws, accident prevention, general welfare, profit-sharing, pension fund, employes' benefit fund and policy of donations.

Committee on Public Relations: Chairman, G. F. Swift, Jr., Swift & Co. What the committee is doing and plans for the broadening of its work.

Wednesday, September 15.

Traffic Matters (second session): Chairman, Chas. E. Herrick, Brennan Packing Co. Entire discussion limited to export problems, such as export bills of lading, liability of steamship companies in handling products of the industry, etc.

Eradication of Livestock Diseases: Chairman, W. H. Gehrmann, Kohrs Packing Co., Dubuque, Ia. Bruised Livestock Losses: Chairman, Edward Morris, Morris & Co. These two committees will combine their meetings for the convention. Practical means for minimizing losses from these sources will be fully discussed and consideration given to uniform methods for all companies, reporting losses from bruises, etc., so that the Institute can estimate total annual loss to the industry. Consideration will also be given to uniform methods that will permit the Institute to collect, in confidence, data of livestock diseases, and the loss the industry is experiencing therefrom.

Foreign Relations and Trade: Chairman, S. T. Nash, Cleveland Provision Co. Finance: Chairman, J. Ogden Armour, Armour & Co. These two committees will combine their work during the convention and give full consideration to all problems coming under their jurisdiction.

The suggested topics above given are not the only ones to be discussed at these luncheons; it is hoped many others may be added by the members.

E. S. LA BART,
Convention Secretary.

Approved:
R. F. EAGLE, Vice-Chairman.

ARMOUR TO ENLARGE CAPITAL.

Plans for the enlargement of the capitalization of Armour & Company to $400,000,000 were being completed in Chicago this week. The basis for the recapitalization plan is the issuance of $60,000,000 ten-year 7 per cent convertible notes, which will be offered at 94.84, at which price the yield will be 7¾ per cent. The notes will be dated July 15 and will be redeemable at 105 and interest. It is on the conversion feature, however, that the recapitalization will be based.

The present capitalization of Armour & Company consists of $60,000,000 preferred stock, all outstanding, and an authorized issue of $150,000,000 common stock, of which $100,000,000 is outstanding and held almost wholly by J. Ogden Armour and members of his family. Under the new plan the authorized preferred stock issue will be increased to $100,000,000, and two new classes of common stock, $150,000,000 class A and $150,000,000 class B, will be issued, both of $25 par value.

All of the $150,000,000 class B common stock and $50,000,000 of the class A common stock will go to Mr. Armour and the several other holders in exchange for the present holdings of $100,000,000 common stock. Of the remaining class A stock, $60,000,000 will be reserved for conversion of the present note issue and $40,000,000 will be held in the treasury. It is planned to offer this stock to employes of the company on a deferred payment plan to be worked out later.

The class A common stock will have preference as to cash dividends up to 8 per cent over the class B common, and after 8 per cent has been paid on the class B stock in any year both classes will share alike in percentage of additional dividends paid. Both classes of stock will have equal voting rights and privileges.

All of the class B and $50,000,000 of the class A stocks, which largely go to Mr. Armour and his family, will be issued immediately. In effect this amounts to a stock dividend of 100 per cent, as the increase caused by the recapitalization amounts to $100,000,000 and will be declared out of the company's surplus.

Of the preferred stock authorized, $52,350,000 will remain outstanding as at present, $7,640,400 will be reserved for conversion of a like amount of the old 6 per cent serial convertible debentures issued in 1918, and the remainder will be held in the treasury.

With the completion of the refinancing the capital account will be as follows: Preferred stock, $100,000,000; class A common stock, $150,000,000; class B common stock, $150,000,000; total stock, $400,000,000.

GERMAN DEMAND FOR AMERICAN BEEF

Conditions Point to Steady Market for Frozen Meat

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Berlin, Germany, June 23, 1920.

The price of foreign meat has been reduced considerably by the national government and state and municipal bodies are increasing the butchers' profit on the sale of foreign meat.

The demand for foreign (mostly American) meat is increasing. It will no doubt continue to increase, and would increase more rapidly if it were not for money inflation. But this inflation is gradually diminishing. It is predicted by a well-known financier of international renown that within a few months the German mark will be worth at least five American cents. This would be only one-fourth of the pre-war rate of exchange, but it would be a tremendous improvement over last February, when the mark was worth only one American cent.

The higher the value of the mark the more American meat Germany will buy. It is recognized by all that what the German people need above all is physical restoration, and this invigoration of the nation is only possible after an ample meat diet is made available to the whole of the people.

The Germans need meat, regularly and plenty of it. The sooner they get it the sooner they will be able to work at the old gait and to pay off their debts. How are the Germans to get this meat at a price which they will be able to pay? The agrarians tell them stock breeding and raising must be encouraged. That would be very nice for the agrarians, the big land owners.

Butchers and consumers are looking at it from a different angle. They say under the old regime, when the agrarians controlled the government, when foreign meat was excluded by a high duty, only the wealthy and upper strata of the middle classes could afford to buy domestic fresh meat, while the poorer classes—that is, the great majority of the German people—were actually meat starved or had to be content with the scraps.

Meat Question an Election Issue.

If the great majority of the German people were meat-starved in the time of prosperity before the war, after decades of protection keeping out foreign meat competition, why return to the same old discredited and inefficient system? This question has been discussed during the late election campaign, and the result shows that the party of agrarians is outnumbered by 10 to 1 and has no chance of returning to power. No matter what sort of cabinet may be formed, the agrarians and their reactionary following of "guild masters," who in their minds are still living in the Middle Ages, will never again direct the destiny of the German nation.

Germany does not produce enough breadstuffs to feed bread to her people. Germany is importing breadstuffs and paying a high price for them. Germany is always importing fodder for her stock. In order to increase the number of stock vastly more fodder would have to be imported.

"If we have to import fodder in order to increase our meat supply, why not import our food in concentrated form—that is, meat—instead of paying high freight charges on bulky fodder which afterward is converted into meat?"

These questions are asked by intelligent meat dealers and consumers who believe a reliable and steady supply of wholesome meat at reasonable prices would be a blessing.

Whether the fortieth annual convention of the National Butchers' Association, to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Main July 21 and 22, will go as far as that and recommend a policy of plenty of meat, no matter where it comes from, will not make much difference one way or the other. The old-time "guild masters" may have their way, and then again the more modern among the meat dealers may prevail. For economic forces are mightier than the desires and petty interests of a small class.

Butchers Against Meat Control.

State, provincial and local associations of butchers have been having their meetings, where delegates to Frankfort were elected and issues were discussed. They were all in favor of doing away with meat control, although Minister for Agriculture Braun, when interviewed on the meat situation the other day, unreservedly confessed that meat rationing had been a dead letter for a long time, by common consent, and is existent on paper only.

Minister Braun, who, by the way, is of the Prussian cabinet and not affected by the outcome of the late election, expects a fair medium crop. It will not be large enough to make Germany self-sustaining. Vast quantities of fodder would have to be imported, said the minister, without taking into consideration any increase in cattle and hogs.

Minister Braun said he is in favor of removing all restrictions on meat in the fall, after the new crop will have gained its top effect upon the feeding of the people. The time of the fairly full stomach would be the most auspicious moment for making a change, which no doubt would lead to some temporary complications and dislocations.

Decrease in Imported Meat Prices.

The general reduction in the price of foreign meats (domestic meats are not included) is hailed with exclamations of joy all over the country. The decrease is as much as 60 per cent in certain cases.

For instance, sausages made of foreign meat, heretofore 8.20 marks per pound, have been reduced to 5.20 marks. American bacon, formerly 14.10 marks, is now 12.10. Foreign frozen beef is 9.50 instead of 12.10 marks per pound. These prices are those charged to consumers in the retail trade.

The price to the consumer has not only been reduced, but the profit to the meat cutter has been increased at the same time. This increase in the butcher's profit (also confined to foreign meats) amounts to 20 pfennigs per pound. Instead of 40 pfennigs, as heretofore, the butchers are now allowed 60 pfennigs clear profit per pound of foreign meat.

Berlin has fixed the wholesale and retail prices, taking into consideration the loss on scraps, etc., in addition to the clear profit allowed, as follows:

	Wholesale price. marks.	Retail price German lb. marks.
Frozen meat	8.28	9.50
Corned beef	8.30	9.30
Bacon	10.72	12.10
Sausage	4.23	5.20

Other cities and towns have followed suit and also reduced the price of foreign meats to the consumer, after the national government had announced the reduction in the wholesale price.

Domestic Meat Will Not Drop.

Some butchers expect a reduction on domestic meat. Whether this will materialize remains to be seen. The latest official act of the National Food Ministry has been an increase in the price of stock on the hoof. In the announcement it is pointed out that the owners of stock are entitled to a higher price since the earlier relief measure, allotting the owners a higher percentage on the price of hides, had become nullified by the course of events.

For hides have dropped considerably in Germany, so has leather, and both are

(Continued on page 36.)

Business Conditions Indicate Healthier Trend

Business conditions in general throughout the country continue to be a matter of absorbing interest during this period of change and uncertainty. In their monthly review of business and financial conditions for June Armour & Company make a rather comprehensive survey of the whole situation, drawing encouraging conclusions from the trend of events. They say:

Superficially, business conditions generally show a slight improvement during June. Actually, however, capital, the fundamental element of business, became increasingly scarce and costly. The result was a further tightening of the already strained credit situation.

Two facts of outstanding significance were the decisions of the finance committee of the Chicago Board of Trade to fix the interest rate for the month of June at 7 per cent per annum, so far as the Board of Trade transactions were concerned and the issuance by the United States Treasury of certificates bearing 6 per cent interest.

Those certificates, bearing the highest rate of interest the government has had to pay for money since the Civil War, were issued on obligations for early maturity. The rate is one-half per cent lower than the government rate of Great Britain, financially crippled by five years of war, and approaches the rate that is being paid by private borrowers (those who are fortunate enough to obtain loans), and it is very probable that the advance in the government interest rate will result in a further advance in the rates that will have to be paid for money by industry. And incidentally any advance in the treasury rate tends eventually to make for higher rates of discount, thus stress-

(Continued on page 26.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Roberton, general superintendent Miller & Hart; and Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

LARD STEARINE AND LARD OIL.

The following inquiry comes from a small packer:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

Can you tell me if it is the custom for small packers to press lard and make lard stearine and lard oil?

Our experience has been that very few small packers are doing this. Lard oil made from prime steam lard costs considerably more, as compared with lard oil made from ordinary greases. Both go into the inedible line and are used by trades for burning or lubricating, and lard oil made from the grease is as good for that purpose as made from prime steam lard.

DISPOSING OF PORK GUT FAT.

A packer in Canada asks the following question:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

Will you please tell us the different ways of disposing of pork gut fat?

We assume the inquiry refers to bung gut fat and black gut fat. Strictly speaking, these are the only two fats that are called gut fat.

The fat from black guts in all modern government-inspected plants is removed for lard. But if not removed closely what adheres to the black gut is tanked for grease under government regulations, so it is advisable to have close supervision over that product in order to get into lard all fat possible. As Canadian government regulations are similar, this rule would probably apply there also.

Bung gut fat is washed and cleaned thoroughly and put into prime steam lard.

There is nothing against using bung gut fat or any and all killing fat in kettle-rendered lard, as many small packers work ruffle fat and killing fats into kettle-rendered lard. Many operators tank killing fat for prime steam lard and use it for Cuban lard, as it carries a very high or chicharron flavor. This class of fat carries a titre of around 36°.

BEST WAY TO HANDLE CRACKLINGS.

An Eastern packer writes as follows:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly enlighten us how we can get the most out of cracklings? We have purchased several tons, with the expectation of cooking them over in our 1,500-gal. tank with direct steam, and after pressing them with our hydraulic press the same as tankage, thereby extracting additional grease, we thought of drying and grinding them to be marketed for poultry food.

If in your estimation this way of treating them is the most satisfactory, will you please answer the following questions: How long should they be cooked over? Under how much steam pressure? Before turning in the steam, should a certain amount of water be added to the cracklings? After they are thoroughly dried, ground and run over a 20-mesh screen, do you advise sacking them, and is there no danger of becoming maggoty or a possibility of decomposing?

One of the most successful packinghouse superintendents in the country says:

First. I would chop these cracklings up into small parts, using no water whatever, cooking four to five hours.

Second. After the cracklings are rendered, replace them again in the hydraulic press until they contain about 4 to 5 per cent moisture and less than 6 per cent fat.

Third. The best way to use these cracklings is for chicken feed, and the process is to grind them up without drying, put through a seven-mesh screen, the coarser product going into coarse poultry feed, and the finer product going into fine poultry feed. There is very little possibility of it becoming maggoty or decomposing.

PACKINGHOUSE CHEMICAL CONTROL.

(Continued from page 17.)

laboratories catering specially to clients of this sort. In every large city of the East, Central West and South are competent laboratories which will, for an annual retainer or on the sample basis, inspect and analyze samples of the various products of the modern packing-house, and also periodically visit the different departments with a view of keeping in closer touch with operations.

Thus, at the present time, there is no excuse for any packer, large or small, to remain in ignorance of the exact quality of all materials commonly subjected to analysis, or to fail to standardize all of his production for the purposes of sale.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 6.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 6¾@7c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 6½c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 7@7¼c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 3¾@4c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 3½@4c lb.; talc, 1¾@2c lb.; silex, $20.00 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, 2,000 lbs., nominal, 12½@13½c lb.; yellow olive oil, $3.00@3.25 gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 18@18½c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 16½@17c lb.; cottonseed oil, 18@19½c lb.; soya bean oil, 15@17c lb.; corn oil, 16@17c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., deodorized, 20@21c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., crude, 15c lb.

Prime city special tallow, nominal, 10½c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 28@28¼c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 20@20¼c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 18¼@18½c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 28@28½c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 9@9½c lb.

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SHALLOW REASONING

The public has heard a great deal, both accurate and misleading, about recent importations of frozen New Zealand lamb via England, where the British government had accumulated more on war contracts than it could dispose of. The product was of the best quality, and was marketed in good condition in many American cities. Packers handled the most of it, and their judicious distribution of these imported supplies not only benefited consumers, but saved domestic mutton producers from possible serious losses through a glutted market.

A New York newspaper bought some of this lamb and sold it through local retail shops for publicity purposes. Comparing its profits on these sales with those of a packer who handled much larger quantities of this product, the newspaper referred to accuses this packer of having made undue profits.

The packer thus accused takes occasion to tell this newspaper some simple facts about business which it ought to know, and which it probably does know, but conveniently overlooks for the purpose of "making a good story."

While both the packer and the newspaper were making profits on New Zealand lamb, the packer was losing money on his sales of domestic lamb. The newspaper was not in the packing business, and assuming none of the manifold risks of that business. Had the packer done what the newspaper did—sell profitable foreign meat and refuse to handle the unprofitable domestic product—he would have brought about a market condition disastrous to American sheep men. "In your zeal to serve the consumer by lowering prices," says the packer to the newspaper, "you have ignored the fact that prices must be high enough to cause production, else there will be a shortage which is even less desirable than high prices."

The packer also reminds the newspaper that the true measure of service to the consumer is not determined by profits on one or a few transactions, but on service performed throughout the year and profit earned during such a period. Earnings on various transactions measured against losses on others really indicate the net returns. This packer points to his total business for 1919 as showing a return of less than 7 per cent on investment, or less than 2 per cent on business done.

What profit the newspaper made on its New Zealand lamb business is not known, but it is suspected that it is much greater than the packer's average profit on his business for the year. The newspaper was handling only the cream of the business, avoiding such phases of it as might entail loss.

The packer has a right to say that there is no justice in asserting that he made undue profits on these imported lambs compared to the profit made by the newspaper. And he is also right in wondering "whether your editorial was written with a consciousness of these facts." It is a sample of the logic common to sensational newspapers and political demagogues in their discussion of the meat industry.

THE BASIC DIFFICULTY

Increased discount rates can hardly be expected to do more than check further borrowing, according to the National Bank of Commerce in New York, until the railroad situation improves so as to permit prompt liquidation of commercial and agricultural credits. In its money market discussion in the July number of its magazine, Commerce Monthly, the bank declares that the present partial breakdown of transportation, by interfering with the movement of products, has prevented the liquidation of a tremendous volume of credits such as is normally effected at this season of the year.

During the period from May 16 to June 15, the bank points out, the money market has experienced continued tension, which, largely as a consequence, of the traffic situation, had become pronounced during the preceding month. The strain on credit facilities has been reflected in a further general advance in money rates. While some improvement of the traffic situation, mainly potential rather than actual, has been accomplished, it has not proceeded sufficiently to release any considerable part of the credit which had been locked up, and traffic conditions can be expected to improve only slowly. Meanwhile, the credit requirements of a new crop movement will become pressing in the days which are not far distant.

Until the railroad situation improves sufficiently to afford an adequate physical basis for the prompt liquidation of commercial and agricultural credits, the increased discount rates adopted by many of the Federal Reserve Banks can hardly be expected to do more than check further borrowing; thereafter, they should be a strong influence in effecting a curtailment of outstanding credit, in preparation for the heavy autumn requirements. The railroad situation is our basic economic danger, apparently. This situation cannot be permanently relieved until the railroads are rehabilitated and given the cars and other equipment neecssary to move the country's business. This cannot be done in a day. Meanwhile, delay is dangerous.

TRADE GLEANINGS

P. H. Varn,. Knights, Fla., is contemplating an addition to his packing plant.

N. Auth Provision Co., 623 D street, Washington, D. C., is erecting an addition to its plant.

Greencastle Fertilizer, Hide & Rendering Co., Greencastle, Md., has gone into the hands of receivers.

The California Packing Co., Sacramento, Cal., is erecting a large addition to its packing plant on Sixth street.

The Patrick Young Co. is contemplating the erection of a three-story packing and cold storage house at Richmond, Va.

The Vicksburg Abattoir & Stock Yards Co., Vicksburg, Miss., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000.

The butchers employed at the Schmadel Packing Co. plant, Evansville, Ind., recently went on a strike for a 20 per cent increase in wages.

Southern States Packing Co., Dover, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. Incorporators: C. H. Blaske, M. A. Bruce and S. E. Dill.

The smokeroom of Swift & Co.'s warehouse, 906 Noble street, Philadelphia, Pa., was recently damaged by fire. It is estimated a ton of meat was destroyed.

The Krakow Meat & Sausage Co., Utica, N. Y., has incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. Incorporators: A. Lewandowski, J. Trzci-ka and I. Kaleta.

The Panora Rendering Works, Panora, Ia., has recently filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock is $10,000; officers, James Powers, president, and H. M. Culbertson, secretary.

Between now and October 1 the National Milling Co., Macon, Ga., is contemplating adding a peanut mill to its present plant. The mill will have a capacity of 60 tons of peanuts.

Kursteiner & Eggnauer will open the first exclusive sausage making plant ever operated in this country at Mt. Clemens, Mich. The salesroom in connection with this plant will be located on Cherry street.

The new plant of the New Ice Co., located at South Johnson street, Greenville, Tex., costing in the neighborhood of $80,000, is near completion. This plant is conceded to be the best equipped plant in north Texas.

The McArthur Packing Co., Hutchinson, Kans., which sustained a considerable loss by fire last fall, is building a new plant, installing coolers, storage and warehouse buildings, and a new fertilizer and tank house. Special features of the newly constructed plant are the addition of a community storage and refrigerating room and the inauguration of custom butchering.

The Lithuanian Co-operative Corporation, Grand Rapids, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000. The corporation will conduct a general retail grocery, meat market, dry goods and general allied retail business. Some of the stockholders are J. L. Judeika, John C. Swigris, Frank J. Andrusis, Stanley J. Barto and Antanas J. Bernotas, all of Grand Rapids, Mich.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Stocks of provisions on hand on July 1 at seven principal packing points—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, East St. Louis, St. Joseph and Milwaukee, are summarized as follows, with comparisons:

	June 30, 1920.	May 31, 1920.	June 30, 1919.
Mess pork, bbls., new	24,673	18,281	2,680
Mess pork, bbls., old	....	....	556
Other kinds of pork	70,197	64,495	51,964
P. S. lard, new	100,802,467	86,299,403	24,086,383
P. S. lard, old	2,590	1,243,590	100,640
Other kinds of lard	25,354,288	18,843,639	26,176,698
	126,159,345	106,386,632	50,363,721
DRY SALT MEATS:			
Sht. ribs, new	17,409,507	15,527,289	6,522,183
Ex. short clears	13,892,723	13,591,507	7,629,381
Short clr. middles	8,146,470	10,011,374	16,199,695
Ex. short ribs	2,164,570	2,146,461	3,896,561
D. S. fat backs	24,015,229	23,007,942	7,369,330
D. S. shoulders	6,156,012	5,424,365	9,551,106
D. S. bellies	66,278,662	73,082,471	57,700,177
	138,063,173	142,791,409	108,868,433
PICKLED MEATS:			
S. P. hams	75,558,474	73,202,793	92,241,511
S. P. Skd. hams	29,716,817	27,284,192	37,618,027
S. P. picnics	27,255,680	23,919,485	32,033,069
S. P. shoulders	377,380	330,874	1,641,158
S. P. bellies	27,405,285	21,628,413	25,413,858
	160,313,636	146,365,757	188,947,623
Other cut meats	87,589,275	86,485,583	109,261,801
Total cut meats	385,966,084	375,642,749	407,077,857

Stocks of provisions at five leading centers at the end of June are officially reported as follows, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.	June 30, 1920.	May 31, 1920.	June 30, 1919.
Chicago	63,637	57,768	37,792
Kansas City	4,280	4,168	4,036
Omaha	5,483	....	4,059
St. Joseph	19,510	2,199	2,103
Milwaukee	8,864	10,245	4,798
Total	101,774	74,380	56,847
LARD, LBS.			
Chicago	98,565,790	80,150,649	34,128,172
Kansas City	5,712,419	5,745,745	5,478,093
Omaha	6,287,741	....	3,406,342
St. Joseph	3,564,896	3,582,095	1,128,778
Milwaukee	2,104,350	2,024,400	83,781
Total	116,235,196	91,502,889	44,225,166
CUT MEATS, LBS.			
Chicago	162,477,153	156,179,148	144,903,787
Kansas City	63,400,500	61,357,100	86,837,200
Omaha	49,448,569	....	63,405,795
St. Joseph	29,130,339	26,527,044	30,724,762
Milwaukee	36,100,527	36,252,239	23,057,194
Total	340,557,088	280,315,531	348,928,738

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Break Heavily—Liquidation Pronounced—Stocks Burdensome.

Heavy declines in the provision and lard market have characterized the trading during the past week. The decline in values from the high point July 1st to the low point this week has been $5.80 on July pork, $5.70 on September pork, $2.17 on July lard, and $2.82 on September lard, $1.52 on July ribs, and $1.90 on September ribs. The demoralized selling began on July 1st, was continued on Saturday and was seen again this week with the reopening of trading.

The sudden break in values seemed to be the result of a sudden realization that product was not going into distribution fast enough to take care of the accumulations from month to month. As frequently stated, the movement of hogs and cattle, although less than last year, was giving a relatively larger product owing to the fact that weights were somewhat better than last year, but the very heavy production was not being taken care of in the domestic trade, enough to offset the decrease in the foreign demand. Normally the maximum stocks of product for the year are made in the early spring. This has been the record going back over a number of years, but this year stocks have continued to accumulate. With the first of July at hand stocks have made another gain, so that it is quite possible the Bureau of Market's total for July 1st will show total stocks of pork products well over 1,100,000,000 lbs.

The first of the month stocks at Chicago were a keen disappointment. These figures showed a total amount of all products on hand of 274,000,000 lbs., against 247,000,000 lbs. a month ago and 186,000,000 lbs. a year ago. The increase, compared with last month, was 27,000,000 lbs., and the increase compared with last year 88,000,000 lbs. The aggregate stocks of meats were 162,000,000 lbs., a gain of 6,000,000 lbs., compared with last month. A year ago the total was 145,000,000 lbs. The stocks of lard of all kinds amounted to 98,000,000 lbs., against 80,000,000 lbs. a month ago and 36,000,000 lbs. a year ago. The total stocks of lard at the leading points of the country on June 1st amounted to 126,000,000 lbs., against 106,000,000 lbs. last month and last year 50,000,000 lbs. Stocks of all meats amounted to 385,000,000 lbs.

The answer to the large stocks and the free run of hogs seems to be found in the action of the market, but whether the action of the market will be sufficient to drive prices to a point which will bring about a marked gain in the export movement, or a marked gain in the domestic distribution, or both, is rather a question. The domestic distribution of meat and beef products has increased very heavily this year, compared with last, due undoubtedly to the high wages being paid, but there is evidence of decreasing employment in many lines, and this may be a factor to influence the domestic consumption.

The question of the movement of hogs and cattle is another factor. Hogs have declined with product, and there has also been a decline in cattle. Under these conditions it is quite possible to force a further decline in product prices. The packers cannot keep on making product and piling up stocks at the present prices, unless there is a fair prospect of distribution. On the other hand the country is hard hit in feed costs.

With the prices which have prevailed for feedstuffs for months past there is no livestock to come into market that on the face of the returns indicates anything like a profit on the feeding and other costs. The prices of corn and other feeds have indicated an apparent loss of large amounts on the value of corn and the complaints have been insistent. The movement of hogs has reflected this, and hogs have been coming into market during the past month in an unexpectedly liberal manner.

Reports as to the number of hogs and livestock in the country tend to indicate lighter supplies later, but there is no evidence as yet in the actual movement to market in relation to the apparent distribution. The marketing of livestock is less than last year, particularly of hogs, but with the export outlet reduced to such small proportions the supply has been more than could be absorbed in the domestic trade.

The heavy decline in feedstuffs this week is a saving factor in the situation. The apparent relation between feed values and hog values has been about maintained by the decline in corn prices and the decline in oats prices. Under these circumstances it is quite possible that the relative position of the producer in the country is about the same as a month ago. A very encouraging situation from the livestock side is the present condition of the feed crops and the pasturage conditions. At the end of the first week in July there is ample moisture throughout the great hog sections of the country and the great feed sections, so there is practically no anxiety. The hay crop is made, the oats crop nearly made, and the corn crop has plenty of moisture to carry it into the growing period.

Hog packing was large the past week. The totals were 548,000, against 594,000 the previous week and 485,000 last year; March 1st to July 3rd, 10,518,000, against 11,579,000 last year.

PORK—The market was dull and weak with demand slow and with the slump in the west. Mess was quoted at $38@39, family, $46@50 and short clears, $36@42. At Chicago cash pork was quoted at $28.50.

LARD—The market broke sharply with disappointing demand and weakness in all greases. At New York prime western was quoted at $19.05@19.15, middle west, $18.65@18.75; city, 18½c nominal; refined to the continent, 22¾c; Southern American, 23c, and Brazil kegs, 24c; compound in carlots, 20½c. At Chicago loose lard was $1.50 under July and leaf lard quotable at 18c.

BEEF—The market was quiet but very steady. Mess was quoted at $18@20; packet, $17@19; family, $20@22, and extra India, $40@42.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN JUNE.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at eight leading markets for the month of June show cattle marketing 117,000 head more than for the same month a year ago. Hog receipts were slightly greater and receipts of sheep and lambs about 55,000

more than in June, 1919. A comparison of receipts is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	228,167	79,847	702,671	277,346
St. Joe.......	41,777	10,695	182,748	49,281
Omaha	90,581	5,944	281,549	131,752
St. Louis......	89,601	24,314	241,696	93,357
Kansas City...	151,156	26,188	205,919	130,006
Sioux City....	40,859	2,531	232,324	10,338
St. Paul......	43,559	45,369	203,890	10,558
Indianapolis ..	31,962	21.658	253,556	8,403
Total, June, 1920	717,662	216,546	2,304,353	711,041
Total June, 1919	599,154	153,671	2,287,106	656,291

For the first six months of the year receipts at eight points compare as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,437,107	418,425	4,093,402	1,479,009
St. Joseph ...	287,255	40,372	1,177,817	434,918
Omaha	723,421	32,881	1,802,988	932,574
St. Louis.....	407,501	101,292	1,912,666	253,596
Kansas City...	829,240	107,118	1,491,812	824,011
Sioux City....	342,442	15,927	1,350,863	149,687
Indianapolis ..	176,9'0	98,864	1,312,776	32,713
St. Paul	315,498	230,805	1,308,476	119,553
Total, 6 mos., 1920	4,519,374	1,045,684	14,450,800	3,226,261
Total 6 mos., 1919	3,705,192	792,007	12,154,551	3,419,834

MEAT SUPPLIES IN CANADA.

Marketings of Canadian farm stock at the six main stockyards of the Dominion for the half year ending June 30th, as specially compiled by the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, Toronto, show the number of head handled at all these yards in the period to have exceeded 864,000. The total was made up as follows: Cattle, 283,765; calves, 135,387; sheep, 91,957; hogs, 354,784. The returns for the separate markets were as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
Toronto ...	145,530	48,523	28,336	173,846
Montreal East End	17,133	33,715	9,509	22,473
Montreal Pt.St.Chas.	15,179	42,354	9,802	32,767
Winnipeg ..	46,031	4,884	6,887	84,442
Calgary ...	45,469	3,290	35,714	23,866
Edmonton .	14,423	1,611	2,159	17,390

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Market Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending July 1st, 1920:

CATTLE.

	Receipts			Top price good steers		
	Week ending July 1.	Same week, 1919.	Week ending June 24.	Week ending July 1.	Same week, 1919.	Week ending June 24.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)...	7,810	5,575	4,632	$16.25	$14.25	$17.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.).	801	582	861	16.00	13.75	16.50
Montreal (E. End) ...	756	662	1,287	16.00	13.75	16.50
Winnipeg .	1,481	998	1,277	15.50	14.50	17.00
Calgary ...	677	2,637	601	12.00	11.25	12.35
Edmonton .	166	653	325	12.25	10.50	12.00

CALVES.

	Receipts			Top price good calves		
	Week ending July 1.	Same week, 1919.	Week ending June 24.	Week ending July 1.	Same week, 1919.	Week ending June 24.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)...	1,999	1,679	1.923	$18.50	$19.50	$17.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.).	1,355	2.061	2,379	15.50	14.50	13:50
Montreal (E. End) ...	1,193	1.279	2.199	15.50	14.50	13.50
Winnipeg .	250	179	265	17.50	14.50	17.50
Calgary ...	62	.....	45	13.00	10.50	14.00
Edmonton .	113	167	98	12.50	12.00	15.00

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Receipts of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending July 1, 1920, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a month and year ago:

	Receipts			Top price selects		
	Week ending July 1.	Same week, 1919.	Week ending June 24.	Week ending July 1	Same week, 1919.	Week ending June 24.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)...	5,219	5,035	6,232	$20.00	$23.25	$19.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.).	1,110	3,034	1,368	21.00	22.75	20.25
Montreal (E. End) ...	686	1,447	1,581	21.00	22.75	20.25
Winnipeg .	2,037	5,164	2,907	18.50	22.50	18.50
Calgary ...	599	1,909	414	18.25	21.00	17.75
Edmonton .	435	637	543	17.75	21.75	17.75

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market the past week has been very quiet, but the undertone continued unsteady, and although special loose was quoted at 10½c nominal, there was little likelihood of this level being obtained for any important quantities, in view of the sharp slump in the Western lard market and in cottonseed oil, and owing to the fact that the demand for soaps is very slow and stocks are moving out at a very small rate. There is no interest from foreign sources and foreign tallow appears quite plentiful. At New York prime city was quoted at 9¾c nominal, special loose 10½c nominal and edible at 12½c nominal. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 10@10½c and edible at 12¼@12½c.

OLEO STEARINE—The market the past week has been exceedingly quiet and unsteady with prices a shade easier and at the season's lows. Demand has been poor owing to the sharp decline in lard and cotton oil and owing to the poor demand for tallow. At New York oleo was quoted at 12@12½c, while at Chicago it was quoted at 12½@13c.

OLEO OIL—The market has been quiet but was weak and nominal 2c lower than a week ago. At New York extra was quoted at 21c. At Chicago it quoted at 18½@19c.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GREASE—The market was greases has been dull and weak owing to the slow demand and the relative weakness existing in the other oils and fats. At New York yellow was quoted at 8½@8¾c; choice house 8½@8¾c, and white at 9½@10½c and brown at 8@8¾c. There was a little better tone to the market in the West. At Chicago yellow was quoted at 9¼@9½c, brown 8½@8¾c, and house 8¾@9c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—The market remained quiet, and steady, with offerings not pressed for sale. 20° was quoted at $1.70@1.75, 30° $1.60@1.65 and prime $1.40@1.45.

LARD OIL—The market has been quiet, and steady. Prime winter in bbls. was quoted at $1.90@1.95, a gallon, extra No. 1 $1.25, No. 1 $1.10 and No. 2 $1.

LARD MUST GO UP OR HOGS DOWN.

Hog receipts at Chicago the first two market days of this week were 47,000. The hog receipts in 20 markets from Jan. 1st to July 7 are 19,135,000, as against 21,590,400 for the corresponding period last year. Tuesday's top on hogs was $15.90; the average price was $14.40. Hogs are off $1.00 a 100 lbs. since early last week, when a new top for the year was made of $16.75. Canning cows and light common steers are off $2.00 a 100 lbs. Lambs broke $3.00 a 100 lbs. last week, but regained $1.00 a 100 lbs. this week.

"A hysterically demoralized provision market in the futures was reflected in the hog market," say W. G. Press & Co. in their market letter. "July lard sold down on Tuesday to $18.15. The top price on hogs that day was $15.90. Figuring $1.50 a 100 lbs. on lard for tierce and labor, it brings live hogs and lard only 75c apart.

"It would take a spread of $5.00 per cwt. at least to put lard on a paying basis. On July 11th last year September lard sold at $35.50 and live hogs sold at $23.00. Cash lard sold at $36.00 about the same time. Therefore there is only one answer to these conditions—lard must go up or hogs must come down, for the meat end of the hog is not bringing enough over live hogs to cover the loss in making lard at the present price of hogs.

"We are entering the spare season on hog receipts and with the present good demand for hog meats we cannot see where hogs can work much lower, but we can see where lard could advance, at least to where it started from before the recent break. We said in one of our recent letters that we did not expect lard to do much good until late in August, but we are frank to admit tht we did not look for the spill in prices of lard that has taken place in the past few days. Pit conditions often bring about a hysterical situation, such as has just taken place and we attribute the recent break to just such a condition.

"The stocks of lard are admittedly heavy. The principal Western markets show over 126 million lbs. of lard on June 30th in store, as against one half that amount last year and about 65 million lbs. two years ago. These are the heaviest stocks that we probably ever had at this time of the year. But it must be remembered our exports of lard are not anything like normal, and while our stocks are heavy here, they are very light in Europe, where our big lard trade comes from, and the present break may have been the logical opportunity for foreigners to place orders, and we are encouraged into that belief by rumors of cable inquiries from Europe. These are the opportunities that sharp foreign merchants take advantage of. In a part of the year of 1914 one country in Europe took 140 million lbs. of lard. That goes to show what a foreign demand means when once it starts.

"We do not believe that the livestock interest of this country, which includes the corn-raising industry, which stands as a foundation to the prosperity of the country, is going to be the first to be put on a money-losing basis to the producer. If a nation is to prosper the health of that nation is the first consideration; therefore we cannot bring ourselves to the belief that essential necessities of life, such as livestock and products therefrom, are going to be brought to a state of demoralization as was indicated by recent market actions, while peacock feathers and foreign silk-worm products are flying the flaring banner of high-priced prosperity.

"The present state of mind of the farmer, as is indicated by his marketing of immature hogs and cattle, brought about by breaks of 4c to 5c a lb. on his cattle and $1.00 to $2.00 a 100 lbs. on his hogs in a short period, while other commodities of commerce are holding steady, offers a sufficient warning as to what will happen if livestock and its products are not put on an equal basis with other enterprises."

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 8.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 31½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 31½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 31½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 31¾c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 32¼c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 32½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 31½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 31½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 31½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 31¾c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 34c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 33½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 12@14 lbs. avg., 34½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 34¼c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 35c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 34c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 33¾c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 33c; 24@26 lbs. avg., 32¼c; 26@28 lbs. avg., 33c; 28@30 lbs. avg., 31½c. Sweet pickled, 12@14 lbs. avg., 35¼c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 35c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 35c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 35¼c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 34¾c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 34½c; 24@26 lbs. avg., 34c; 26@28 lbs. avg., 33½c; 28@30 lbs. avg., 33c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 19c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 18½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17¾c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 18½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 17¾c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 19c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 18¼c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 18¼c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 17¾c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 17½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 32½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 31c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 28c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 24½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 22½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 32½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 30c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 28½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 24½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 23c.

TREND OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

(Continued from page 19.)

ing the scarcity of capital in this country and in the world.

Indications are that for some time to come rising rates of interest for private borrowers will continue to be a feature of large finance. That is the condition that has done away with speculative trading in industrial securities to a large degree. Such securities are among the very few things, if not the only thing, which have not increased in proportion to other investments. It is not improbable that if the steady movement of readjustment continues uninterruptedly, regularly paying industrial securities may now have reached their low mark.

The more wholesome tone that business reflected on its face was due entirely to the betterment of railroad transportation facilities. A freer movement of basic commodities as well as finished products permitted a more flexible condition of liquidation. Stocks that had begun to be depleted were replaced. In most markets it was the seller who felt the influence of the buyer; that is, the buyer, becoming skeptical of high prices, withheld orders, and while production did not increase materially in volume it began to catch up with the restrained demand. The result was a slight reduction in some retail prices, even though the cost of production and distribution showed no decrease.

Supply, Demand and Price Conditions.

It has been said, and by many students of finance, that the peak of high prices has been reached and that retail costs have started on the downward swing. The extent to which that is true cannot be estimated* in any accurate measure at this time. The reduction in the cost of textiles, the huge cancellations received by the furniture business and other indications of falling prices, have been offset to some degree by the increasing cost of raw materials and of transportation as well as by the curtailment of production, particularly in the textile industry.

Since the armistice there had been a very one-sided condition of demand. A stimulus to the production of luxuries was given by large buyers, notably among so-called wage earners. That condition over-developed the trade in which its influence was felt. The Department of the Treasury, through Secretary Houston, made the announcement recently that the American people spent twenty-two billion dollars last year on non-essentials and articles of luxury.

The result is that the American people today are face to face with the alternative of making a choice between luxuries and food. All over the nation farmers are evidencing a decided feeling of unrest, due to the lack of balance in the price of vital food products and of non-essentials. That feeling even now is resulting in the curtailment of farm production. The money that should have been advanced to farmers has been spent on automobiles, chewing gum, luxurious clothing, diamonds, summer furs and the like.

The banking interests, with a full realization of the condition, last month put a rather definite stop to loans which were to be devoted to the production and distribution of luxuries. Reports from retail merchants indicate, too, that the saturation point has been reached in the absorption of many articles of luxury, due, of course to the increasing scarcity of money.

That is the most encouraging phase of the situation which has resulted from the increased rate of interest.

Those manufacturers and dealers who have expected the trade in luxuries to continue are disappointed, but the shifting of demand to other channels, notably those in which flow the necessities and cheaper priced articles, tends to produce a more stable condition in industry and a more equable distribution of costs and production, but there is a danger that the shifting of demand may go too far and that harm may be done to legitimate industry.

Livestock Industry Is a Sufferer.

The livestock industry has been and will continue to be a victim of the intricate financial situation in which the country finds itself today. In several of the western states—Colorado, Wyoming and Montana—money is needed to purchase hundreds of thousands of head of cattle to replace the vast number that died as a result of the drought, those that were marketed in response to the government request for increased production during the war and to replace the thousands of head which were dumped onto the market by farmers who turned loose "she" stock and young stuff rather than feed them expensive corn in the face of a falling market for live animals.

No comprehensive arrangement has been made as yet either by the government or private banking organizations to take care of this vital need of the stock growers, and of the public. For the public is face to face with a situation which foreshadows a much more limited supply of meat products than it has had for many decades. The economic effect of that situation will be readily understood when the shortage of supply is weighed in the balance with demand.

Only some arrangement by which stock growers will be enabled to obtain money which they can use to restock their ranches can avert such a shortage.

So far as the packing industry itself is concerned, market conditions have shown considerable improvement. Demand for fresh meat has been rather stable and the supply so far has not been quite adequate to meet it. Prices on the whole showed improvement from the producers' standpoint, gaining considerable strength over the closing days of last month. The pork trade is quite normal, reflecting the usual seasonal variance, cured products being in strong demand, while demand for fresh pork cuts displayed its usual summer weakness.

Collections show no material decline in volume over last month, and are considered fair in view of the situation which confronts business generally.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Consuming Demand Disappointing—Markets Weak—Cotton Oil at New Low Levels—Cotton Crop Outlook Better.

The important development in the oil situation the past week was the drastic decline in the price of cottonseed oil futures on the New York Exchange to the lowest levels seen since the early part of the war. Trading was not of very large volume, and the decline appeared to be due to conditions that have prevailed in the oil situation for many, many weeks; i. e., the material falling off in the consumption of cotton oil from that of the past few years, due to various reasons. With the consuming demand at a standstill the market lacked support and prices broke violently, some days declining a cent or more a pound under persistent general selling, liquidation and catching of stop loss orders. During the week there were many long lines thrown overboard that were carried down from much higher levels, and considerable of the selling came from interests who were buyers on the break of a week ago, and who had been anticipating a rally of fair proportions.

The market at the low point on Wednesday showed a decline of 2 to nearly 2½c a pound from the high levels of the first of July, a decline of 5 to 5½c a pound from the high levels of June, and a break of about 10c a pound in July from the high of the season, while September showed a loss of nearly 7c a lb. from the season's best levels. The decline the past week was largely the result of the serious break in lard values in the West, that market suffering a collapse amounting on some days to more than 1½c a lb., and many days 1c a lb. The lard market showed a loss of nearly 4 to 7c a lb. from the season's high.

The professional element, who have continued bearish all through the recent declines, pressed the market freely on the breaks, and ran the list into stop loss orders which induced Western and Southern liquidation on a large scale, and which brought about considerable commission house pressure from all quarters. Refiners' brokers at times were free sellers, and with shorts the only support to the market prices continued to go down rather easily, and although a few were inclined to look for some natural comeback from the extreme break, it was noticeable that sentiment in quarters that have been correct of late remained exceptionally bearish, and predictions were heard of not only 12c September oil but some radical ones of as low as 10c for September.

The one feature that counts against the market in an important way is supply and demand. The supply of cotton oil and lard is exceptionally large for this time of the year, the lard stocks being almost a record, while the demand is of a hand-to-mouth character, and is not of sufficient proportions even to check the rapid accumulation of stocks. With pure lard still on a cheaper basis than compound, the consumption of cotton oil is naturally curtailed and the opinion is freely expressed that compound business will remain small and cotton oil supplies continue to increase until the compound makers put the price of compound to a level where it can compete again with the pure article. Most of the leading makers of compound are holding the substitute article around 20½c a lb., while pure lard can be had at from 19½c down.

In addition to the supply and demand situation the cotton crop outlook is considerably better, and as the weather has been quite favorable since the last Government report was compiled there is a tendency to increase the estimates on the crop outturn. The Government report last Friday indicated a possibility of 11,450,000

bales, and there are not a few who are now predicting that should the present weather continue the outturn will be nearer 12,000,000 bales than the last Government figures.

Tallow continues in very poor demand, owing to the slowness of the soap trade, and prices are heavy at around 10½c for special loose, or the lowest level of the season, while stearine is unsteady at 12½c for oleo and greases are dull and weak. Vegetable oils have been in poor demand and have developed renewed weakness owing to the slump in cotton oil. Oriental peanut oil was offered at 13c in sellers' tanks, f.o.b. the coast, with rumors of important sales at lower prices, while soya bean oil was quoted at 10½@11c same basis, and Manila cocoanut oil at 13c sellers' tanks from the coast. In many quarters the levels of soya bean and cocoanut oil are looked upon as a weight upon the price of cottonseed oil, and as demand for all the oils is not of important volume, and as the summer months are at hand when trade is usually very poor, sentiment in practically all quarters is inclined toward still lower levels.

Foreign interest in the markets has been exceptionally quiet, and goes a long ways towards accounting for the big reduction in distribution compared with the last few years, when the war was on and when Europe was an enormous buyer of lards, oils and greases, and unless there is a material revival in either the domestic trade or the foreign demand it is very evident that the carryover this year will be large. It is not likely that the foreign demand will absorb any material quantities the balance of the season, as the needs abroad have been freely supplied by oils from the Far East, and there are evidences by the action of the foreign markets that the supply abroad is very liberal as well as here.

The vegetable oil demand has been more or less stagnant, except possibly for peanut oil, and the markets have been unsteady and slightly lower than a week ago, influenced by the cotton oil decline. The edge appears to have been taken off the improved demand that was noted about a week ago, and sentiment in this quarter of the market was more bearish as a whole. There has been no foreign interest for vegetable oils reported, but rumors were current of large lots of oriental peanut oil selling at less than 13c a lb., sellers' tanks f.o.b., the coast. Leading interests reported no demand for soya bean oil, and quoted the market nominally at 10½@11c, shipment from the coast, and at 15@16½c in bbls. Cocoanut oil was quoted at 12½@13c sellers' tanks from the coast, while largos palm oil was quoted at 11½c and niger at 10½c, but the demand for palm oil is said to be exceedingly quiet. Unless demand improves for vegetable oils prices will probably follow to some extent the action in the cotton oil market.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions:

Thursday, July 1.

Market closed steady.

	Sales.	Range High.	Range Low.	Closing Bid.		Closing Asked.
Spot	....	....	....	1550	a	1650
July	100	1560	1560	1550	a	1575
Aug.	1100	1624	1620	1620	a	1623
Sept.	1200	1668	1653	1655	a	1658
Oct.	700	1662	1660	1650	a	1662
Nov.	200	1663	1650	1640	a	1660
Dec.	1200	1660	1650	1630	a	1650
Jan.	100	1655	1655	1640	a	1655
Feb.	....	....	....	1640	a	1665

Total sales, 5,000. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Friday, July 2.

Market closed weak.

	Sales.	Range High.	Range Low.	Closing Bid.		Closing Asked.
Spot	....	....	....	1500	a	....
July	200	1535	1535	1525	a	1550
Aug.	1600	1565	1550	1545	a	1550
Sept	10500	1650	1595	1581	a	1590
Oct.	1600	1635	1590	1585	a	1590
Nov.	300	1605	1605	1570	a	1585
Dec.	500	1640	1570	1568	a	1571
Jan.	600	1605	1575	1573	a	1576
Feb.	300	1585	1584	1584	a	1587

Total sales, 16,800. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Saturday, July 3.
HOLIDAY.

Monday, July 5.
HOLIDAY.

Tuesday, July 6.

Market closed weak.

	Sales.	Range High.	Range Low.	Closing Bid.		Closing Asked.
Spot	....	....	....	1400	a	....
July	500	1499	1465	1425	a	1475
Aug.	1900	1547	1465	1430	a	1475
Sept.	16800	1595	1470	1475	a	1478
Oct.	2100	1577	1469	1467	a	1470
Nov.	100	1520	1520	1425	a	1460
Dec.	1300	1530	1445	1430	a	1460
Jan.	1200	1575	1443	1446	a	1448
Feb.	....	....	....	1440	a	1465

Total sales, 24,100. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Wednesday, July 7.

Market closed steady—July, $13.55@14.25; August, $13.65@13.90; September, $14.30@14.35; October, $14.37@14.40; November, $14.16@14.35; December, $14.20@14.34; January, $14.10@14.21; February, $14.25@14.30.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PEANUT OIL—The market the past week has been dull and heavy although rumors were current of quite liberal sales of oriental peanut sellers' tanks f. o. b. the coast at less than 13c a lb. The undertone, however, was easier, due to the drastic break in cotton oil and demand on the whole was small. Oriental was quoted at 12@13½c and deodorized at New York at 18@18½c.

CORN OIL—The market has ruled quiet but steady with no important price changes. Crude corn was quoted at 16½@17c, and refined at $1.89½ in cases.

SOYA BEAN OIL—The market has been very quiet and prices have been easier holding close to the season's low levels. There were free offerings of July forward shipment from the coast in sellers' tanks at 11c, while crude oil in barrels at New York was quoted at 15@16½c and deodorized at 16@17c.

COCOANUT OIL—The market has been dull and easy influenced by cotton oil and other oils. Manila in sellers' tanks from the coast was quoted at 12½@13c, while Ceylon in bbls. at New York was 16@16½c and cochin, 17c. Deodorized was quoted at 17½@18c.

PALM OIL—Demand is very poor and the market is unsteady. Largos in casks was quoted at 11½c and niger at 10½c. Palm kernels in bbls. was quoted at 15@15½c.

MAY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government reports just compiled of the output of oleomargarine for the month of May, 1920, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 998,264 pounds colored and 31,297,224 pounds uncolored, or a total of 32,295,488 pounds. This was 1¾ million pounds less than the production for the preceding month and four million pounds more than the same month a year ago. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the last seventeen months, are as follows:

	Pounds.
January, 1919	37,818,822
February	15,986,372
March	25,531,579
April	31,977,002
May	27,868,417
June	20,234,177
July	22,928,064
August	24,438,506
September	28,681,374
October	35,792,572
November	36,512,310
December	39,459,320
January, 1920	34,642,750
February	33,999,894
March	36,547,668
April	33,946,538
May	32,295,488

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 8, 1920.—Basis prime crude cotton seed oil 12¼c. Seven per cent good meal nominal at $62. Hulls steady at $12.50 to $13 loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., July 8, 1920.—Prime crude cotton seed oil dull at 12c bid, 13c asked. Off crude as basis prime neglected, 11c bid; mills withholding from market. Hulls and meal unchanged.

Good men in any line are hard to get. Do you need a good man for some department of your business? Look for him through the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

Provisions.

The provision market on the whole showed improvement over the previous week, and at the close there was a more confident feeling. Holders of lard were firm in their views toward the end of the week. The hog market ended the week stronger in spite of set-backs and was about a dollar above a week ago.

Cottonseed Oil.

New low levels were made in July under pressure of liquidation by tired holders, due to large stocks and disappointing demand. With the rally in provisions oil developed a better tone and prices rallied quite sharply. Conditions as to domestic demand show as yet but little change, but lower prices are expected to improve trade. Predictions are also that export business will gain. The July report of production and distribution is expected to reflect continued moderate demand. Crop reports are more optimistic and weather favorable for the growing crop. Cotton oil was stronger today with lard, July showing a gain at one time of nearly one cent a pound from the lowest levels.

Closing quotations on Friday: July, $13.50@14.25; September, $14.35@14.45; October, $14.40@14.50; December, $14.30@14.40; January, $14.30@14.37.

Tallow.

City special loose quoted at 10½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market quoted at 12½c. Extra oleo oil 21c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 9, 1920.—Spot lard at New York, prime Western, $19.75@19.85; Middle West, $19.45@19.55; city steam, $18.62½@18.75; refined continent, $22.50; South America, $22.75; Brazil kegs, $23.75; compound, $20.50.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 9, 1920. — Copra fabrique, —fr.; copra, edible, —fr.; peanut, fabrique, —fr.; peanut, edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, July 9, 1920.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 72s. 6d.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, July 9, 1920.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 73s.; crude, 63s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 9, 1920, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 49,829 quarters; to the Continent, 15,749 quarters; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 85,253 quarters; to the Continent, 27,866 quarters; to other ports, 56,700 quarters.

WEEKLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

Armour & Company, in their weekly review of the meat trade conditions, say:

Conditions in the packing industry this week have been rather erratic. The increased demand for fresh pork products and the renewal of inquiries in behalf of foreign buyers were the outstanding features.

Beef trade has been slow, retailers apparently having enjoyed light volume over the holiday and they are buying very conservatively. Cattle receipts have been moderate with prices 50 to 75c per cwt. higher than last week.

The price of hogs has been well maintained with a market steady to strong. Domestic trade for cured products continues in heavy volume with the market values for hams reaching new high levels.

A break in provision market on the Board of Trade gave impetus to European inquiries. That augurs well for a resumption of export business on a larger scale. Added to this as a favorable indication was the report of excellent crop conditions in European countries, which seemed to give assurance of a better foreign financial situation.

Collections continue good.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	9,000	3,000
Kansas City	500	450	.....
Omaha	425	6,000	250
St. Joseph	50	1,500	.....
Sioux City	450	4,500	100
St. Paul	200	2,000	200
Oklahoma City	200	200	100
Fort Worth	200	300	500
Milwaukee	.....	.....	300
Denver	300	100	4,600
Louisville	100	800	2,000
Wichita	100	200	.....
Indianapolis	500	5,000	200
Pittsburgh	250	2,500	600
Cincinnati	100	1,500	550
Buffalo	150	2,240	500
Cleveland	100	1,500	200
Nashville, Tenn.	100	900	1,600
Toronto	1,700	500	.....

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1920.

HOLIDAY.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1920.

Chicago	11,000	30,000	11,000
Kansas City	9,000	6,500	2,500
Omaha	2,800	3,000	15,000
St. Louis	2,000	5,000	1,000
St. Joseph	400	2,500	1,000
Sioux City	2,300	6,200	300
St. Paul	1,400	5,500	300
Oklahoma City	600	200	.....
Fort Worth	5,000	1,500	1,000
Milwaukee	300	1,200	500
Denver	1,906	1,100	5,700
Louisville	400	1,700	3,000
Wichita	400	500	100
Indianapolis	1,000	8,000	300
Pittsburgh	2,800	5,500	4,000
Cincinnati	900	9,700	2,600
Buffalo	400	2,500	400
Cleveland	200	2,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	400	1,800	2,500
Toronto	2,700	400	400

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1920.

Chicago	8,000	17,000	12,000
Kansas City	6,500	5,000	4,500
Omaha	5,000	9,500	13,000
St. Louis	3,000	6,000	1,500
St. Joseph	1,000	4,000	1,200
Sioux City	1,500	7,000	300
St. Paul	2,000	7,500	500
Oklahoma City	1,300	800	.....
Fort Worth	2,000	500	1,000
Milwaukee	300	1,000	1,000
Denver	1,000	100	5,600
Louisville	200	1,800	3,000
Wichita	200	200	.....
Indianapolis	600	8,000	300
Pittsburgh	200	1,500	500
Cincinnati	400	2,200	1,800
Buffalo	400	1,500	400
Cleveland	200	2,000	300
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,900	2,100
Toronto	2,100	1,500	1,000

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1920.

Chicago	9,000	26,000	10,000
Kansas City	5,000	4,000	3,500
Omaha	3,600	10,000	15,500
St. Louis	2,300	8,200	1,800
St. Joseph	3,000	6,000	900
Sioux City	1,500	9,500	300
St. Paul	1,000	3,700	2,500
Oklahoma City	2,200	900	.....
Fort Worth	5,000	600	700
Milwaukee	400	1,800	100
Denver	2,000	1,700	.....
Indianapolis	700	9,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	800
Cincinnati	500	3,500	4,700
Buffalo	100	600	100

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1920.

Chicago	8,000	27,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,500	1,000	800
Omaha	800	10,500	5,000
St. Louis	1,400	6,200	1,800
St. Joseph	800	3,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,200	9,500	1,500
St. Paul	1,300	8,700	200
Oklahoma City	700	500	.....
Fort Worth	2,700	500	300
Milwaukee	200	800	100
Denver	200	400	.....
Indianapolis	800	10,000	400
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	3,000
Cincinnati	600	5,000	3,000
Buffalo	200	1,900	900

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

Receipts for week ending Saturday, July 3, 1920:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,213	6,787	43,691	8,534
New York	3,749	8,281	705	14,173
Central Union	3,295	1,207	1,412	......
Total for week	10,257	16,275	45,808	22,707
Previous week	10,968	14,523	25,011	25,250
Two weeks ago	7,725	18,070	32,421	30,120

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of live stock by packers at principal centers for the week ending July 3, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,166	13,600	17,747
Swift & Co.	5,879	17,000	23,103
Morris & Co.	4,659	9,400	9,095
Wilson & Co.	5,547	13,300	11,738
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,482	9,100	.....
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	648	6,500	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	880	.....	.....

Brennan Packing Co., 2,300 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 8,400 hogs; William Davies Co., 4,100 hogs; others, 14,400 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,836	6,829	3,120
Fowler Packing Co.	679	.....	540
Wilson & Co.	4,026	4,120	4,181
Swift & Co.	4,452	4,178	4,051
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,750	3,638	4,989
Morris & Co.	3,876	3,408	2,092
Butchers	1,083	689	115

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,368	3,407	7,402
Swift & Co.	3,038	4,311	5,563
Morris & Co.	2,718	4,162	7,948
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,031	.....	.....
Independent Pkg. Co.	937	.....	125
Heil Pkg. Co.	8	1,677	.....
East Side Pkg. Co.	239	991	.....
Belz Pkg. Co.	.....	822	.....
American Pkg. Co.	62	726	.....
Krey Pkg. Co.	81	.....	.....

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,276	7,607	2,694
Swift & Co.	1,970	13,859	3,059
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,644	14,668	8,088
Armour & Co.	3,394	12,054	7,052
J. W. Murphy	.....	16,281	.....
Swartz & Co.	.....	1,195	.....

Wilson Packing Co., 179 cattle; Omaha Packing Co., 21 cattle.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 3, 1920:

CATTLE.

Chicago	38,959
Kansas City	20,759
Omaha	11,300
East St. Louis	9,785
Sioux City	4,614
Cudahy	898
Ottumwa	.....
South St. Paul	12,068
Philadelphia	2,369
New York and Jersey City	10,257
Oklahoma City	5,870

HOGS.

Chicago	116,805
Kansas City	27,189
Omaha	45,391
East St. Louis	52,480
St. Joseph	29,300
Sioux City	27,447
Cudahy	11,027
Cedar Rapids	9,000
Ottumwa	9,357
South St. Paul	39,044
Fort Worth	2,900
Philadelphia	9,391
Indianapolis	28,800
New York and Jersey City	22,707
Oklahoma City	4,215
Milwaukee	8,800
Cincinnati	12,900

SHEEP.

Chicago	80,637
Kansas City	18,033
Omaha	21,040
East St. Louis	27,850
Sioux City	1,723
Cudahy	280
Ottumwa	.....
South St. Paul	1,242
Philadelphia	7,644
New York and Jersey City	45,808
Oklahoma City	45

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, July 8, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork Loins, 36@38c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 34c; 10@12 lbs., 33c; 12@14 lbs., 33c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 33c; 10@12 lbs., 32c; 12@14 lbs., 32c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 31c; 12@14 lbs., 31c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 27c; 8@10 lbs., 27c; 10@12 lbs., 26½c; 12@14 lbs., 26c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 26c; 12@14 lbs., 26c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 34c; 10@12 lbs., 33c; 18@20 lbs., 36c; dressed hogs, 23c; city steam lard, 18c; compound, 21c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 30c; 10@12 lbs., 29c; 12@14 lbs., 26c; 14@16 lbs., 25c; skinned shoulders, 19@20c; boneless butts, 28@30c; Boston butts, 22@23c; lean trimmings, 19c; regular trimmings, 15c; spareribs, 14½c; neck ribs, 4c; kidneys, 4c; tails, 10c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 22c.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES steady. About 7,500 more May-June branded cows sold at 25c, making 22,500 in all at that price this week. About 2,000 May-June heavy Texas steers sold at 28c. No other business reported. Wednesday's trading embraced about 25,000 native steers at 30c of spring take-off and 7,000 native bulls at 25@26c outside for August-September take-off. Killers report a fairly good inquiry for hides of rather general character. Large buyers, however, are not evincing any signs of interest as yet, such buyers preferring to wait for movement in leather to indicate the trend to values before doing anything in the way of taking on large lines of hides. Native steers, late slaughter, last sold at 30c paid; Texas 28c; lights, 27c nominal; extremes 25c; butts 29c asked; Colorados 27c nominal; branded cows 25c; heavy cows 30c; lights 25c; native bulls 25c; branded bulls 23@24c. Old native steers are considered nominal, about 28c; old heavy cows at 27c and old light cows about 23@24c. Unsold stocks are mainly in the old slaughter, late take-off being well absorbed. Later 5,000 May-June Eastern small packer natives sold 24c, 1,500 at 21c; 2,000 native bulls, April-May-June, sold 21c. Holding grub free Eastern buffs 20c, and extremes to 24c.

COUNTRY HIDES steady. A little more business is going on and prices are stiffening gradually. Offerings of hides are less numerous, holders being of the opinion that as they have carried their hides through the period of depression they can afford to await an improved situation which the activities in packer hides indicate to them are in prospect. A couple of cars of good heavy steers over 60 lbs. 10 per cent grubby sold at 23c. Two cars of grub free extremes moved at 21c and a car of grub free buffs sold at 20c. A bid of 20c was rejected for 10 per cent grubby buffs by an Ohio dealer and also a bid of 17c for 50 per cent grubby buffs. All weight hides are quoted at 16@19c delivered basis as to lots and sections; outside for fresh stock. Heavy steers quoted at 22@23c; heavy cows 18@22c as to lots and sections; buffs quoted at 17@20c as to descriptions; extremes range at 18@22c, last paid as to varieties; branded hides 14@16c flat; country packer branded hides 20@22c nominal; bulls, 19@21c; country packer bulls, 22@24c; glue hides quoted at 12@14c nominal.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES steady. Twin cities markets are quiet, but held fairly steady. Available stocks are moderate in size, but most all holders have unsold stuff. All weight hides are quoted at 17@19c asked; heavy hides quoted at 17½@18c, and light hides at 18@19c asked; bulls last sold at 18c; kipskins quoted at 22½c lately paid; calfskins are held for 27½c; horse hides, $7.00@8.00 flat f. o. b. asked.

CALFSKINS quiet. No business passing in skins of any description, following the large movement of packers at 37½c. City skins are held for 40c and there are open bids in the market at the last sales basis of 35c. Stocks are not burdensome and as the big run is over, collectors figure they can afford to stand firm for their views for awhile at least. Outside city skins quoted at 30@32½c asked; country run at 25@27½c; deacons, $1.75@2.25 nominal; kipskins quoted at 30@35c for first salted stock; outside asked; outside cities 27½@30c asked and countries at 22½@25c asked.

HORSE HIDES steady. Couple cars of country run, 52 lbs. avg. sold at $7.00; other lots held at $7.50@8.00 with outside very hard to get. Renderer hides $8.50 last paid and nominal, with $10.00 asked in some quarters. Ponies and glues half rates and coltskins $1.00@1.25. Later—Renderer horse sold at $9.00.

SHEEP PELTS quiet. Packer shearlings quoted 80c@$1.15, and spring lambs at 75c@$1.25, with outside hard to get. Nominal market on both shearlings and lambs considered about $1.00 for good quality stock; dry pelts are offered at 25c without interesting buyers, for full wooled quality. Pickled skins $10.00 dozen nominal; oatskins, $1.25@1.50 nominal.

HOGSKINS quiet. Country run quoted 80c@$1.00; rejects half; pigskin strips 9@9½c; 2's, 7½@8½c and 3's, 6@7c asked.

New York.

PACKER HIDES—Eastern critics anticipate that the recent activity in the Chicago packer hide market will shortly be reflected to the New York section, and sizable business transactions consummated within the next few days would not surprise them. Market nominally quoted at 33c for heavy native steers, 30c for native cows, 29c for butts, 29c for Colorados and 28c for native bulls. In small packer hides the market is beginning to show signs of activity. A lot of 2500 small packer all weights running back to last fall salting moved at 22c flat. With continuance of trading on big packer hides this will lead to more inquiry and trading on hides of the samll packer description.

THE GERMANS DEMAND OUR BEEF.

(Continued from page 19.)

still dropping. According to the latest rule the buyer of the animal is entitled to the hide, while he has to pay a higher price for the animal.

Under these circumstances it looks rather doubtful whether the price of domestic meat could be reduced. To the contrary, the retail price is likely to go up, the same as the wholesale price did. Any artificial reduction in the price of domestic meat would hardly stimulate production. And as to consumption no stimulation is necessary, for the supply never meets the demand.

Foreign meat, therefore, is the only factor that will have a deciding and effective influence upon the German people's nutrition, from an economic point of view. The old cry of the agrarians, "Germany must be self-sustaining for an eventual war," has lost much of its force. For in the first place Germany has had enough of war for some generations to come, and in the second place the German people were starved into submission during the last war, in spite of all the sacrifices the people had made for the sake of profiteering agrarians who had been plundering the consumers for decades, telling them it was their patriotic duty to pay up, fill the pockets of the junkers—and starve!

It seems the German people are beginning to think that going in for a foreign beef diet would be the simplest and cheapest manner of solving their food problem.

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Receipts of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared with a month and year ago, are reported by the Markets Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending July 1, 1920, as follows:

	Receipts			Top price good lambs		
	Week ending July 1.	Same week, 1919.	Week ending June 24.	Week ending July 1	Same week, 1919.	Week ending June 24.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	3,052	1,582	2,043	$19.75	$22.00	$20.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	922	733	1,318	18.00	20.00	20.00
Montreal (E. End)	794	484	1,492	18.00	20.00	20.00
Winnipeg	365	302	318	16.50	15.00	16.00
Calgary	...	360	740	.....	13.00	.....
Edmonton	67	324	56	.....	13.25	.....

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 8.

Holiday influences and last week's slump in values combined to curtail marketings of cattle this week and the trade has responded with higher prices for all the more desirable killing grades of steers and she stock despite a more or less dull and unsatisfactory set of dressed beef markets. Receipts at Chicago for the expired portion of the current week total about 30,300 head, against 55,069 for like period last week. Ten markets received a combined supply of about 101,200 cattle the first four days this week, compared with 154,100 the same period last week. While good and choice corn-fed steers have by no means been lacking in the Chicago run, the general quality has not been of as high a standard as last week, the proportion of light and medium weight grassy and warmed-up stuff having increased in seasonal manner. In a general way beef steers now selling upward from $15 are 50 to 75c higher than a week ago today or the close last week with desirable yearlings and good to choice steers weighing downward from 1350 lbs. generally showing the most advance. Below $15 the trade has been irregular, but few of the $13 to $14 cattle show more than a 25c advance and under the $12.50 line no improvement can be detected, indeed many of the "cheap" grass steers selling from $12 down sold as low today as any time last week. Inferior light canner steers sold downward to $4.50, as against a $17 top today for one load of prime 1450-lb. long-fed bullocks. Bulk of good to choice beef steers are now selling from $15.50 to $16.40, with quite a showing today of choice beeves from yearlings up to big weights at $16.40 to $16.75 and a few droves of ripe heavy steers up to $16.85. A lot of medium to fairly good 1000 to 1200 lb. steers, showing grass, are selling, however, at $13 to $14.75 and a common grade that will make carcass beef clearing slowly on down to $10.50 or below. Good and choice fat cows and heifers have advanced at least 50c per cwt., some gaining more, but plain and medium grassy kinds, together with canners and cutters are little or no higher. Light receipts, however, have given the trade a better undertone on such stock. The bull market shows no quotable change from a week ago today, but desirable veal calves have advanced fully $1.00 per cwt.

After last Saturday's big break of 35c to $1, the hog market exhibited good recuperative powers under light receipts, and closed today mostly steady to 20c higher than last Thursday, with light and medium weights gaining most. Shipping demand has been broad this week for all hogs weighing from 150 to 230 lbs. with local demand good enough to absorb on an upgoing market all other desirable hogs from 260 lbs. and down. Holdovers each day have been smaller than last week, thus manifesting more need for the hogs available. Percentage of packing sows on the grassy order continues to increase, thus making the low end of the bulk of sales 15c lower than a week ago today. Chicago receipts for the three market days thus far this week at around 76,000, are 45,000 less than the first four days last week, while ten markets total for week to date, around 244,000, was about 157,000 less than same period a week ago, and 236,000 less, or only a trifle one-half as many as arrived corresponding period a year ago.

Following the sharp declines in lamb and sheep prices the latter part of last week, the market reacted and the trend has been upward this week. Today's market is mostly 50c to $1 higher than last Thursday. Monday was a holiday and

(Continued on page 40.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 7.

The cattle run this week amounts to 26,000 head which is just about the same as we had last week, but during the present period the run was lighter during the last three days, and the consequence has been a sharp upturn in prices. We called the advance 50c on Tuesday and 25c on Wednesday, but these are conservative figures as the market is a full dollar higher in spots, particularly on the class of cattle which sold the earlier part of last week between nine and ten dollars. The demand for the medium grade, more especially in the cattle coming from Texas and Oklahoma, seems to be stronger than upon any other class. Heavy fed cattle found good active demand and steady to strong prices. The top this week was made on Tuesday when a drove of 1,228-lb. steers sold for $16.75. A number of other sales of heavy cattle are reported at $16.25 @16.50. Fair to good heavy steers range from $12.00@15.00 with the common and medium kind going at $8.50@11.00. Real good yearlings range from $14.00@15.00 with the prime kinds going as high as $16.50 but they must be strictly prime to reach this figure. In butcher cattle fair to good heifers are going to scale at $11.75 @14.50, with the choice kinds up to $15.50 and fancy light heifers quoted up to $16.25. The most of the cows are selling from $8.00@9.00 with the real good ones up to $10.25. The Texas and Oklahoma steers have shared in the advance which is reported on medium cattle. We had some extra good Texas cattle here this week averaging 1,228 which brought $12.25. The range for the most part is covered between $9.75@12.00. The Oklahoma receipts are beginning to increase. They should be coming in full volume within the next two weeks.

The hog receipts continue light, there being but 45,000 here this week. Notwithstanding the light run, however, prices have not held to the basis established last week, and at this writing we are right at 30c lower than this time a week ago. The quality of the offerings is fair to good. We are still receiving a great many light unfinished hogs. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butcher, $15.80 @16.35; good heavys, $15.25@15.75; roughs, $12.50@13.50; lights, $16.15@ 16.35; pigs, $12.75@15.60; bulk, $15.80@ 16.25.

The sheep receipts for the week total 14,000, and while this is a somewhat lighter run than we had last week, prices have materially declined. At this writing, however, the market seems to be right at a turning point towards a higher basis. Best lambs are quoted at $14.00@14.50, but strictly choice offerings would probably bring a little more money. We have had some Southwest lambs within the last two days the best of which sold up to $13.50. Culls and throw-outs selling around $6.00. Fat sheep are quoted at $5.75@6.25, the price on breeding ewes ranging slightly higher than the mutton price.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 7, 1920.

Trade in cattle today was active at strong prices, exceptions higher. Choice steers sold up to $16.65. The top prices for South Texas steers was $13.000. Hogs were in active demand and 10 to 15 cents higher, top $15.80. The average price of hogs in Kansas City yesterday was $15.34, in Chicago $14.58, and in Omaha $13.92. Lamb prices were strong to 25 cents higher and sheep steady. Receipts today were 8,000 cattle, 5,000 hogs and 5,000 sheep, compared with 6,000 cattle, 6,000 hogs and 5,000 sheep a week ago and 3,000 cattle, 9,975 hogs and 3,300 sheep a year ago.

The early estimate called for only 6,500 cattle, but the final count was slightly above 8,000. Nothwithstanding the increase in the supply, trade was active and all the offerings sold at steady prices, exceptions of medium to good cows 25@50c higher. In the quarantine division out of 39 cars received, 14 cars sold at $10.75, one car at $13.00, and 19 cars at $12.50, all strong prices. In the native division, choice steers sold up to $16.65, and most of the fed steers at $15.50@16.50. Kansas wintered steers up to $15.50, and straight grassers up to $14.75. Most of the fat cows sold at $8.50@11.00. Canners were in slow demand. Veal calves were 25@50c higher.

Hog prices ruled 10@15c higher. Both shippers and packers were in the market. The top price was $15.80, and bulk of sales $15.25@15.75. Choice corn-fat hogs are offered less freely than a month ago, and the movement of grass sows is fairly well started. Packers are buying most of them. Pigs and thin hogs are in active demand for feeding purposes, at $13.00@ 14.25.

Demand for sheep and lambs showed more urgency today than for some time past. Lambs were 25c higher, and limited supplies of sheep sold at strong prices. Arizona lambs brought $14.50, and native lambs up to $15.00. Most of the ewes brought $6.00@7.00. Yearlings and wethers were lacking.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., July 7.

The Fourth of July holiday, coming on Monday, naturally interfered more or less with the course of the cattle market this week, and while prices have been somewhat erratic the general trend has been upward. There appears to be an unlimited demand for the good to choice steers both heavy weights and yearlings and sales ranged from $15.75@16.50. On the bulk of the beef cattle values looked somewhat stronger than last week, sales being largely around $14.50@15.50, but no improvement whatever has been shown on the medium and common stuff selling at $11.50@13.50 and on down. One reason for the indifferent demand for the plainer native cattle is that buyers have been getting quite a few grass cattle from California and these have been selling around $11.00@12.00. Cows and heifers have sold about as unevenly as the beef steers but outside of the canning grades the demand has been good and the trend of values upward. Veal calves, bulls, stags, etc., have been selling at pretty much the same levels as last week.

Following the sharp decline in hog prices last week the market has exhibited more life and in spots considerable strength, although the general demand is not as broad as it was ten days ago and packers report less call for the fresh meat. Light and butcher weight loads still sell at the top of the list but with buyers it is more a question of quality than of weight and while the range is comparatively wide the bulk of the offerings sell within a very limited spread. With less than 9,000 hogs here today the market was 10@15c higher, tops brought $15.50 as against $16.00 on last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at $14.00 @14.50 as against a bulk of $14.00@15.50 a week ago.

The course of the market for sheep and lambs of late has been very erratic and fluctuations from day to day have been extensive. Each break, however, is promptly followed by a good advance and it is plain that there is a healthy undertone to the market as far as the mutton end of the business is concerned. Grass lambs are quoted at $14.00@15.00, yearlings $8.00@10.00, and ewes $5.00@6.25.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Oklahoma City, Okla., is erecting a municipal ice plant.

Ricou Sons & Co. has erected an ice plant at Lake Worth, Tex.

Hobbs Bros., Philadelphia, Miss., are installing an ice plant with an approximate capacity of 20 tons.

McCully & Co. is erecting a $10,000 cold storage plant at Brownwood, Tex.

The Ellwood City Ice Co., Ellwood City, Pa., has erected a new ice plant which has a capacity of 40 tons of ice a day.

The Standard Ice & Fuel Co. of Charlotte, N. C., will erect a modern ice manufacturing palnt which will double the capacity of the present plant and cost in the neighborhood of $150,000. The new plant will occupy a part of the former plant of the People's Ice Plant at West Ninth street and the Southern railway and will be operated in connection with the company's present plant at West Eleventh street.

MEAT STOCKS IN CANADA.

Stocks of meats in cold storage in Canada on June 1, according to figures recently made public by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, include the following:

Pork stocks include 9,186,655 pounds of frozen, 2,887,810 pounds unfrozen, 2,287,933 pounds of dry salted, 6,117,781 pounds of sweet pickled and 14,616,129 pounds in process of cure. Comparative figures show the following: Fresh frozen has increased 80.82 per cent from last year and 2½ per cent from last month; fresh unfrozen shows an increase of 34⅓ per cent from last year and 32.44 per cent from last month; dry salted has increased from 3 per cent in 1919 and 26 per cent from May 1; sweet pickled has decreased 32 per cent from last year and 30⅓ per cent from last month; in process of cure has decreased 3½ per cent from last month and 12.05 per cent from last year. The total being 4.87 per cent less than last month.

Beef stocks total 16,568,004 pounds. Fresh frozen stocks are 12,830,572 pounds; not frozen, 2,475,478 pounds; cured, 942,900 pounds; in process of cure, 319,054 pounds. Comparative figures show the following: Fresh frozen has decreased 43 per cent from last year and 41.60 per cent from last month; fresh unfrozen has increased 12 per cent from last month and 2 per cent from last year; cured beef shows an increase of 61½ per cent from last year and a decrease of 48.75 per cent from last month; in process of cure there is a decrease of 27.37 per cent from 1919 and 34.36 per cent from May 1.

Mutton and lamb amount to 1,378,594 pounds, of which 1,110,026 pounds are frozen and 268,568 pounds unfrozen; a decline in total of 32 per cent from last year and an increase of 9 per cent from last month.

KEEP ANTE-MORTEM INSPECTION.

Ante-mortem inspection of livestock is being continued at the Omaha market, as reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner, through special action of the Omaha Livestock Exchange in providing inspectors to replace those withdrawn by the federal government, presumably because of lack of funds. These exchange inspectors tag suspects going over the scales, and the tags are recognized by the government post-mortem inspectors in the packinghouse. It is reported that other market centers are inclined to follow the example of Omaha because of the manifest advantages resulting from the arrangement.

The notice of the Omaha Livestock Exchange explaining the situation is as follows:

Early in 1908 the Omaha Livestock Exchange made an agreement with the packers on the Omaha market and the Bureau of Animal Industry that all livestock sold on the market should be subject to ante-mortem inspection at the scales at the time animals were weighed. This inspection has been carried on to date, but because of a lack of funds of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, it was on July 1 discontinued.

Patrons of the Omaha market undoubtedly realize the benefits derived from this system of inspection. The Missouri river markets, at a recent meeting of the National Livestock Exchanges, protested the elimination of this inspection, but have been advised by the Bureau of Animal Industry that it may not be continued because of a failure of congress to appropriate sufficient funds.

At a meeting of the Omaha Exchange, held today, it was decided that these benefits must not be lost to the shippers to the Omaha market. With that end in view arrangements have been made with the government so that the inspectors maintained at the cattle scales by the Omaha Livestock Exchange are to do this ante-mortem inspection work. The government has agreed to recognize the work done by these inspectors and to issue certificates of post-mortem examination results on such animals as are tagged by the Exchange inspectors. Packers have agreed to recognize the work of the inspectors and to accept such animals without recourse as pass the scales and are not tagged as suspects.

Patrons of the Omaha market will see no change in the method of handling their livestock, the Exchange having stepped into the breach and temporarily taken over this ante-mortem work. Strong efforts will be made in the future to have this government inspection work again taken over by the government.

It is hoped that all of the patrons of the Omaha market will hold themselves in readiness to assist the Omaha Livestock Exchange in bringing fully to the knowledge of the Bureau of Animal Industry and congress the importance of this work and the advisability of its continuance under the supervision of the government.

Chicago Section

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., left this week with his family for a vacation tour of Alaska.

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W. J. Richter, sales manager of the Armour Mechanical Co., is enjoying a vacation in northern Michigan.

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Fred Begg of the Powers-Begg Co., Peoria, Ill., H. P. Heffernan of the Corn Belt Packing Co., Dubuque, Ia., and Morton Mannheimer of Evansville, Ind., were packer visitors to Chicago this week.

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The average wholesale price of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1920, as indicated by prices realized on Swift & Co. sales, was 20.76 cents per pound, the range being from 13 to 28 cents.

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L. C. Hoopman, general manager of the Equity Co-operative Packing Co., Fargo, N. D., was in Chicago this week. Mr. Hoopman is famous as the first man to make a success of a co-operative packing company.

—

H. Cal Hanley, Chicago manager of J. C. Francesconi & Co., the big New York and Chicago brokerage and commission house in oils, fats, food products, etc., has been made manager of a new office which the company has opened at San Francisco. J. A. Walter has been appointed manager of the Chicago office, and will handle the food products and wax departments. Gorge A. Brown, formerly of Dickinson & Brown, will have charge of the oil, animal fat, glycerine and steel drum departments at Chicago. Ralph E. Rotsted, formerly of Rogers, Brown & Co., will assist Mr. Brown in these departments.

—

H. D. Orwig, secretary of the American Meat Packers' Trade & Supply Association, was in the East this week inspecting talent for the big supper show which is to be the entertainment feature of the packers' convention at Atlantic City in September.

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Elks' Day at the Stock Yards on July 7 brought thousands of the fraternity to Packingtown as guests of the packers and Stock Yards company. The Stock Yards amphitheatre was the headquarters and from this point parties visited the various plants. Armour & Co. entertained the guests at a luncheon in the chipped beef department. At Morris & Company's plant luncheon was served in the club restaurant and there were souvenirs for both men and women. At the Swift & Co. plant a spread was laid in the big plant cafeteria and milk and crackers also were served in the oleomargarine factory. Key chains were special souvenirs. Wilson & Co. entertained at luncheon in the butterine factory and ladies and children received special souvenirs. There were special displays of packinghouse products at all plants. On July 8 Edward Morris entertained 70 exalted rulers and their ladies and the Devils Lake, N. D., Elks' band at a luncheon at which elk steak was the feature.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 37.)

there was no trading. Local receipts for the three market days to date were less than half as large as for the first four days last week. Packers have received only about 2,000 direct, as compared with 23,400 corresponding period last week. Very few directs have been received out of Nashville the past week and reports are that the Tennessee lamb crop is about all marketed. Total receipts at ten markets for the four days this week are about 70,000 less than for the first four days the week previous. Choice Idaho lambs cashed at $16 to $16.10 today, as compared with $15 a week ago. Bulk of good to choice native lambs went at $14 to $15 today. Several cars of good Idaho wethers went at $8.25. Choice handyweight Idaho ewes brought $8 today as compared with $7 a week ago and bulk of native ewes cashed at $6 to $7, as against $5 to $6 last Thursday.

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

The expected brisk demand for meat on Tuesday, after two days closed market, failed to materialize, and trading opened slow and draggy with little improvement shown during the week, except on pork.

The moderate supplies of beef carried a smaller percentage of choice steers than usual, and a greater percentage of common to medium western grass steers, the top of which was $18, with lower grades hard to move at unevenly lower levels. Choice native steers, on the yearling order, brought $27 the first of the week, but with a slow demand prices eased off some with $26 being the practical top and the week's closing. The bulk of the native steers went at $23 to $25, while $16 to $17 claimed the bulk of the western grass steers. Many straight heifers of choice quality sold on a basis with steers of equal quality, but rough unsightly cows received little attention and were hard to move at unevenly lower figures. Prices showed a general decline of $1 from a week ago. Sausage makers' strike, which is on in many of the smaller plants, has narrowed the outlet for the cheaper beef cuts and only light receipts have prevented an accumulation on such products. Bulls have weakened fully 50c under a slow demand. Kosher beef, under a limited demand, has declined $1 from a week ago.

The supplies have carried a small percentage of choice or even good desirable lambs. The demand for choice stock has exceeded the supply and prices held steady with a $35 top the first half of the week, but later eased off to a $34 quotable top. Other grades have fluctuated in price to a marked degree owing to the irregularity in the quality and values.

The moderate to light offering has met with a slow demand, most of the mutton being too heavy for the retail trade with the outlet confined mostly to the hotel and restaurant trade. Prices have declined $1 for the week on such kinds.

With supplies in close keeping with the demand, prices on veal have held steady throughout the week. The general quality has been very satisfactory and with a scarcity of choice lamb the consumption of veal has been stimulated to some degree.

With moderate receipts the first part of the week and very light supplies on Thursday and Friday, pork loins, for which there was a good demand, have advanced from $5 to $6. Picnics and spareribs $2 up and butts $2 to $3 higher. Some frozen and chilled pork is being moved as the demand is in excess of the offerings of fresh pork.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

Monday, June 28	20,486	5,688	38,783	18,023
Tuesday, June 29	14,043	4,486	31,680	10,187
Wednesday, June 30	10,619	1,890	18,711	28,025
Thursday, July 1	9,921	5,336	32,994	22,435
Friday, July 2	5,504	1,774	26,859	11,877
Saturday, July 3	1,719	376	9,830	3,656
Total this week	63,573	17,474	158,027	93,547
Previous week	54,363	17,550	168,670	55,979
Year ago	49,379	10,840	135,864	78,967
Two years ago	53,762	12,125	136,002	64,623

SHIPMENTS.

Saturday, June 26	317	2	3,640	1,228
Monday, June 28	4,312	104	8,805	564
Tuesday, June 29	4,389	184	6,424	320
Wednesday, June 30	3,523	68	4,490	2,299
Thursday, July 1	5,895	31	9,619	2,789
Friday, July 2	4,439	89	7,384	3,938
Saturday, July 3	1,000	50	3,500	2,000
Total this week	23,614	526	40,222	11,910
Previous week	24,568	267	49,746	6,173
Year ago	16,660	239	23,292	12,944
Two years ago	11,054	165	5,009	8,741

Total receipts at Chicago for year to July 3:

	1920.	1919.
Cattle	1,455,532	1,560,641
Calves	425,825	406,266
Hogs	4,162,255	4,907,283
Sheep	1,516,321	1,909,252

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending July 3	540,000	16,313,000
Previous week	588,000	....
Corresponding week, 1919	476,000	18,233,000
Corresponding week, 1918	462,000	17,082,000
Corresponding week, 1917	388,000	15,135,000
Corresponding week, 1916	436,000	16,143,000
Corresponding week, 1915	427,000	14,898,000
Corresponding week, 1914	360,000	12,625,000
Corresponding week, 1913	444,000	13,204,000
Corresponding week, 1912	445,000	14,695,000
Corresponding week, 1911	495,004	13,723,000
Corresponding week, 1910	383,000	10,503,000
Corresponding week, 1909	306,000	13,458,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending July 3, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	168,000	427,000	211,000
Previous week	184,000	461,000	144,000
1919	130,000	407,000	205,000
1918	165,000	370,000	150,000
1917	127,000	301,000	96,000
1916	112,000	339,000	147,000
1915	118,000	337,000	166,000
1914	82,000	248,000	151,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to July 3, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1920	4,554,000	13,293,000	4,243,000
1919	4,911,000	15,139,000	4,747,000
1918	5,300,000	13,911,000	4,193,000
1917	4,483,000	12,557,000	4,379,000
1916	3,671,000	13,451,000	4,689,000
1915	3,201,000	11,411,000	4,526,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending July 3, 1920:

Armour & Co.	13,600
Anglo-American	6,500
Swift & Co.	17,000
Hammond Co.	9,100
Morris & Co.	9,400
Wilson & Co.	13,300
Boyd-Lunham	8,400
Western Packing Co.	10,500
Roberts & Oake	4,800
Miller & Hart	3,200
Independent Packing Co.	3,400
Brennan Packing Co.	2,300
Wm. Davies Co.	4,100
Others	14,400
Totals	120,000
Previous week	127,300
Year ago	105,500

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending July 3	$14.95	$15.20	$ 8.05	$14.15
Previous week	15.35	15.15	7.85	14.05
Cor. week, 1919	13.85	21.30	8.80	16.80
Cor. week, 1918	15.80	16.75	12.00	18.60
Cor. week, 1917	12.20	15.30	9.00	16.25
Cor. week, 1916	9.50	9.95	7.20	10.70
Cor. week, 1915	9.45	7.45	6.00	9.50
Cor. week, 1914	8.95	8.60	5.40	9.00
Cor. week, 1913	8.35	9.00	4.40	7.70
Cor. week, 1912	7.75	7.47	4.25	7.50
Cor. week, 1911	6.15	6.59	4.00	6.05

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers	$16.00@17.00
Good to choice steers	14.00@16.25
Fair to good steers	12.00@14.25
Yearlings, fair to choice	12.00@17.00
Good to prime cows	8.50@12.00
Fair to good heifers	10.00@13.50
Fair to good cows	6.60@ 9.00
Canners	4.00@ 4.80
Cutters	4.85@ 6.85
Veal calves	12.50@14.25
Bologna bulls	5.25@ 7.25

HOGS.

Choice light butchers	$15.75@16.25
Medium weight butchers	15.60@16.15
Heavy butchers, 270-350 lbs.	15.00@15.65
Fair to fancy light	15.40@16.00
Mixed packing	14.25@15.25
Heavy packing	13.50@14.65
Rough packing	13.00@14.00
Pigs	12.00@14.50
Stags	10.00@12.00

SHEEP.

Native lambs	$12.00@15.25
Western lambs	13.00@16.10
Yearlings	8.00@12.50
Wethers	6.50@ 8.50
Ewes	4.50@ 7.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1920.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	$29.30	$29.30	$28.20	$28.20
Sept.	30.75	31.00	30.50	30.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	18.95	19.00	18.80	19.00
Sept.	19.95	20.00	19.70	20.00
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	20.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	16.50	16.95	16.50	16.95
Sept.	17.70	17.85	17.50	17.85

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1920.
(Holiday.)

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1920.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	28.30	28.30	27.10	27.80
Sept.	30.75	30.75	29.40	30.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	19.00	19.00	18.15	18.45
Sept.	20.05	20.05	18.75	19.22½
Oct.	20.15	20.15	19.25	19.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	16.47½	16.50	16.40	16.50
Sept.	17.72½	17.72½	17.00	17.35

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1920.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	.....	.....	.....	27.62½
Sept.	30.05	30.30	29.60	29.62½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	18.65	18.65	18.35	18.35
Sept.	19.30	19.45	19.15	19.20
Oct.	19.70	19.75	19.54	19.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	16.50	16.62½	16.50	16.60
Sept.	17.40	17.60	17.37½	17.37½

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1920.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.25
Sept.	29.75	30.25	29.75	30.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	18.47	18.77	18.47	18.77
Sept.	19.30	19.85	19.20	19.62
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75
Sept.	17.37	17.62	17.35	17.62

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1920.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50
Sept.	30.50	30.50	30.25	30.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	18.97	19.10	18.92	19.00
Sept.	19.80	19.92	19.72	19.72
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	16.87	16.87	16.87	16.87
Sept.	17.75	17.85	17.67	17.67

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end	40	33	22
Rib roast, light end	42	35	25
Chuck roast	28	23	20
Steaks, round	45	40	35
Steaks, sirloin, first cut	50	45	35
Steaks, porterhouse	75	50	38
Steaks, flank	30	25	18
Beef stew	28	25	20
Corned briskets, boneless	30	25	..
Corned plates	25	23	18
Corned rumps	30	28	25

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarter	38	25
Legs	40	28
Stews	16	14
Chops, shoulder	28	24
Chops, rib and loin	45	38

Mutton.

Legs	25	23
Stew	15	..
Shoulders	20	..
Chops, rib and loin	32	30

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg	.42	@45
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg	.38	@42
Loins, whole, 14 and over	.35	@37
Chops		@50
Shoulders	.28	@29
Butts	.28	@30
Spareribs		@27
Hocks	.23	@
Leaf lard		@22

Veal.

Hindquarters	.27	@34
Forequarters	.18	@27
Legs	.32	@38
Breasts	.23	@30
Shoulders	.25	@35
Cutlets		@50
Rib and loin chops	.35	@42

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	.12
Shop fat	.05
Bones, per lb	¾
Calf skins	.25
Kips	.28
Deacons, each	$2.00

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....27 @28
Good native steers.....25 @26
Medium steers.....20 @23
Heifers, good.....23 @25
Cows.....16 @20
Hind quarters, choice..... @37
Fore quarters, choice..... @18½

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1..... @47
Steer Loins, No. 2..... @45
Steer Short Loins, No. 1..... @61
Steer Short Loins, No. 2..... @57
Steer Loin Ends (hips)..... @36
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2..... @35
Cow Loins.....25 @29
Cow Short Loins.....35 @43
Cow Loin Ends (hips)..... @30
Steer Ribs, No. 1..... @36
Steer Ribs, No. 2..... @35
Cow Ribs, No. 1..... @26
Cow Ribs, No. 2..... @24
Cow Ribs, No. 3..... @18
Steer Rounds, No. 1..... @28
Steer Rounds, No. 2..... @27
Steer Chucks, No. 1..... @20
Steer Chucks, No. 2..... @18
Cow Rounds..... @18
Cow Chucks..... @12½
Steer Plates..... @11½
Medium Plates..... @10½
Briskets, No. 1..... @18
Briskets, No. 2..... @15
Steer Navel Ends..... @ 9
Cow Navel Ends..... @ 7½
Fore Shanks..... 7 @ 8
Hind Shanks..... 6 @ 7
Rolls..... @24
Strip Loins, No. 1..... @50
Strip Loins, No. 2..... @28
Strip Loins, No. 3..... @25
Sirloin Butts, No. 1..... @45
Sirloin Butts, No. 2..... @40
Sirloin Butts, No. 3..... @34
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1..... @85
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2..... @75
Rump butts..... @20
Flank Steaks..... @23
Boneless Chucks..... @15
Shoulder Clods.....24 @25
Hanging Tenderloins..... @14
Trimmings..... 7 @14

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....13 @14
Hearts..... 8 @ 9
Tongues..... @33
Sweetbreads.....56 @58
Ox-Tail, per lb.....10½ @11
Fresh Tripe, plain..... @ 6½
Fresh Tripe, H. C......10½ @11½
Livers.....13 @14
Kidneys, per lb.....13 @14

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....23 @24
Good Carcass.....18 @22
Good Saddles.....32 @33
Good Backs..... @15
Medium Backs..... @10

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....13 @14
Sweetbreads.....66 @70
Calf Livers.....26 @36

Lamb.

Choice Lambs..... @35
Choice Saddles..... @42
Choice Fores..... @28
Medium Lambs..... @31
Medium Fores..... @28
Medium Saddles..... @36
Lamb Fries, per lb..... @22
Lamb Tongues, each..... @18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....25 @28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep..... @14
Light Sheep..... @20
Heavy Saddles..... @27
Light Saddles..... @27
Heavy Fores..... @12
Light Fores..... @16
Mutton Legs..... @28
Mutton Loins..... @25
Mutton Stew..... @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each..... @18
Sheep Heads, each.....13 @15

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs..... @22
Pork Loins..... @31
Leaf Lard..... @21
Tenderloins..... @56
Spare Ribs..... @15
Butts..... @22
Hocks..... @20
Trimmings..... @14
Extra Lean Trimmings..... @22
Tails..... @15
Snouts..... @ 9
Pigs' Feet..... @ 6
Pigs' Heads..... @10
Blade Bones..... @ 9
Blade Meat..... @16
Cheek Meat..... @10
Hog livers, per lb..... 5 @ 6
Neck Bones..... @ 5
Skinned Shoulders..... @20
Pork Hearts..... @ 8½
Pork Kidneys, per lb..... @ 9
Pork Tongues..... @24
Slip Bones..... @ 9
Tail Bones..... @10
Brains.....14 @15
Back fat..... @22
Hams..... @36
Hams..... @36
Calas..... @21
Bellies..... @38

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna..... @16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings..... @16
Choice Bologna..... @17
Frankfurters..... @23
Liver Sausage, with beef and pork..... @21
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork..... @24
Minced Sausage..... @18
New England Style Sandwich Sausage..... @18½
Prepared Luncheon Sausage..... @22
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)..... @21
Oxford Lean Butts..... @40
Polish Sausage..... @19½
Garlic Sausage..... @18
Country Smoked Sausage..... @19
Country Fresh Sausage..... @23
Pork Sausage, bulk or link..... @19
Pork Sausage, short link..... @23½
Luncheon Roll..... @20½
Delicatessen Loaf..... @23
Ox Tongues, jellied..... @56
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf..... @20
Loin Roll, cooked..... @57

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods..... @50
Beef casing Salami..... @48
Italian Salami (new goods)..... @49
Capri..... @41
Holsteiner..... @34
Peppetoni, long links..... @45
Farmer..... @42
Cervalat..... @51
Genoa..... @52

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits..... @ 2.40
Bologna, ⅛@½s..... 4.00@14.00
Pork, link, kits..... @ 2.76
Pork, links, ⅛s@½s..... 4.60@16.10
Polish Sausage, kits..... @ 2.46
Polish Sausage, ⅛s@½s..... 4.18@14.30
Frankfurts, kits..... @3.00
Frankfurts, ⅛s@½s..... 5.00@17.50
Blood Sausage, kits..... @ 3.35
Blood Sausage, ⅛s@½s..... 5.50@19.25
Liver Sausage, kits..... @ 2.50
Liver Sausage, ⅛s@½s..... 3.30@11.55
Head Cheese, kits..... @ 2.40
Head Cheese, ⅛s@½s..... 4.00@14.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....$16.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels..... 15.50
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels..... 17.25
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels..... 20.75
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls..... 20.25
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls..... 29.50
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels..... 68.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels..... 55.00
Pork Tongues, barrels..... 64.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. ½.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Per doz. No. 6.
Corned beef	....	$3.40	$ 6.50	$21.50
Roast beef	....	3.40	6.50	21.50
Roast mutton	....	3.75	7.50	25.00
Sliced dried beef	$2.60	4.65	8.90	52.00
Ox tongue, whole	....	....	18.50	59.00
Luncheon tongue	3.50	6.00	10.75	38.50
Corn beef hash	1.85	3.25	5.75	....
Roast beef hash	....	....	....	....
Hamburger steak with onions	1.85	3.25	5.75	....
Vienna style sausage	1.25	2.60	5.75	....
Luncheon sausage	1.25	....	....	....
Breakfast sausage	....	2.75	4.50	....
Veal loaf, med. size	....	....	....	2.25

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....$ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case..... 6.75
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in case..... 12.00
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in case..... 21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels..... @26.00
Plate Beef..... @25.00
Rollettes..... @27.00
Rump Butts..... @25.00
Mess Pork..... @39.50
Clear Fat Backs..... @41.00
Family Back Pork..... @44.00
Bean Pork..... @34.00

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs..... @24
Pure Lard..... @22½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels..... @19¾
Bakers' special cooking oil..... @19⅝

Barrels, ⅛c. over tierces, half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¼c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago..... @33
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb..... @34
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs..... @33½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs..... @25
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb..... @29

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12@14 avg..... @23.50
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg..... @23.00
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg..... @22.00
Rib Bellies, 12@14 avg..... @23.00
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg..... @21.50
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg..... @18.25
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg..... @18.50
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg..... @18.50
Extra Short Clears..... @20.25
Extra Short Ribs..... @20.25
Short Clears..... @21.75
Butts..... @16.00

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams..... @43¾
Regular Hams.....39¾ @40½
Calas, 4@6 lbs. avg.....21 @23½
Calas, 6@12 lbs. avg..... @22½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs. avg..... @26
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....50 @53
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6 avg...... @26
Wide, 12@14 avg., and strip, 6@7 avg..... @32
Wide, 4@6 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg..... @39¾
Dried Beef Insides..... @49¾
Dried Beef Knuckles..... @45¾
Dried Beef Outsides..... @42¾
Dried Beef Sets..... @45¾
Skinned Boiled Hams..... @60
Regular Boiled Hams..... @59
Boiled Calas..... @38
Cooked Loin Rolls..... @58½
Cooked Rolled Shoulder..... @38

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set.....22 @24
Beef Export Rounds.....26 @28
Beef Middles, per set..... @37
Beef Bungs, per piece..... @25
Beef Weasands..... @ 8¾
Beef Bladders, small, per doz..... @1.25
Beef, Bladders, medium, per doz..... @65
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular..... @1.20
Hog Casings, f. o. s., extra narrow..... @2.00
Hog Middles, per set..... @28
Hog Bungs, export..... @28
Hog Bungs, large..... @18
Hog Bungs, medium..... @14
Hog Bungs, narrow..... @ 8
Hog Stomachs, per piece..... @10
Imported wide Sheep Casings..... ...@....
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings..... ...@....
Imported medium Sheep Casings..... ...@....

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit..... 8.15@ 8.25
Hoof Meat, per unit..... 7.00@ 7.25
Concentrated Tankage, ground..... 7.00@ 7.25
Ground Tankage, 11%..... 7.35@ 7.50
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%..... 7.00@ 7.30
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%..... 7.00@ 7.25
Ground Tankage, 6½ and 30%.....52.00@55.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton.....50.00@52.00
Ground Steam Bone, per ton.....40.00@42.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

No. 1 Horns, per ton.....270.00@280.00
Hoofs, black, per ton..... 65.00@ 70.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton..... 65.00@ 70.00
Hoofs, white, per ton..... 90.00@100.00
Round Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....150.00@160.00
Round Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....115.00@125.00
Flat Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....115.00@125.00
Flat Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....100.00@110.00
Thigh Bones, heavies, per ton.....160.00@170.00
Thigh Bones, lights, per ton.....100.00@125.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles..... 55.00@ 60.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash..... @18.35
Prime, steam, loose..... @16.85
Leaf..... @18.00
Compound..... @20.00¼
Neutral lard..... @20.75

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....12½ @12¾
Tallow.....12¼ @12½
Grease, yellow, loose.....10 @10¼
Grease, A white, loose.....12 @12¼

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....18½ @19
Oleo oil, No. 2.....17 @17½
Oleo stock.....14½ @15
Linseed, loose, per gal.....1.38@1.53
Corn oil, loose.....13 @13¼
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast..11 @11¼

TALLOWS.

Edible.....12½ @12¾
Choice country.....12 @12¼
Packers, prime, loose.....12 @12¼
Packers, No. 1 loose.....10¼ @10½
Packers, No. 2..... 8¾ @ 9

GREASES.

White, choice.....11 @11¼
White, "A".....10½ @10¾
White, "B"..... 9¾ @10
Bone, naphtha extracted..... 7½ @ 8
Crackling..... 9¼ @ 9½
House..... 8¾ @ 9
Yellow..... 9¼ @ 9½
Brown..... 8¾ @ 9
Pigs' foot grease.....11½ @12½
Garbage, grease, loose..... 7 @ 7¼
Glycerine, C. P.....28 @28½
Glycerine, dynamite.....27½ @28
Glycerine, crude soap.....18 @18¼
Glycerine, candle..... nom. 20

COTTONSEED OILS.

White, deodorized.....21 @21¼
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago..... nom. 15
P. S. Y., soap grade.....12½ @13
Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62@65 f. o. b. Tex..... 6¾ @ 7
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. a. Chicago..... 3 @ 3¼

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....3.35@3.40
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....3.45@3.50
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops.....3.55@3.60
Red Oak Lard Tierces.....4.40@4.45
White Oak Lard Tierces.....5.00@5.05
White Oak Ham Tierces..... @5.40

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls..... @14
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls..... @15
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., bbls. or sacks..... @ 5½
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, crystals.. 6¼ @ 6½
Nitrate of Soda, kegs, 100@130 lbs., 1c over.
Boric Acid, crystals to powdered.....14¼ @16¼
Borax, crystals to powdered..... 8¼ @ 9¼

Sugar—
*White, clarified, f. o. b., New Orleans.. ...@....
*Yellow, clarified, f. o. b., New Orleans.. ...@....
Plantation, granulated, f. o. b. New Orleans.....23 @24

Salt—
*Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs..... ...
*Ashton, car lots, per sack..... ...
*English packing, T.H.&Co., car lots, per sack. ...
*English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack ...
*English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack ...
*English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack..... ...
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago..... 9.35
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.....10.85

***Stocks exhausted.**

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Must a Dealer Sell at Advertised Prices?

By Elton J. Buckley.

Two or three weeks ago I wrote an article on the subject "Does a Merchant Have to Sell Goods Which He Has Displayed with a Price Attached?" The query was that of a retailer who had put an article in his window with a price on it. When a customer went in and tried to buy it at that price, the dealer refused to sell it on the ground that the price had just advanced, but he had not had time to change the tag.

The dealer asked if under those circumstances he had to sell it. Since the law on the subject was well settled, I advised him that he did not, that many cases held that the advertising of merchandise at a price, or the displaying of it at a price, was not such an offer as when accepted, made a contract, but was merely an offer to consider offers.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, through its assistant secretary, William Winter, thinks my article may do some harm. I have received the following interesting letter from the organization:

Will Such a Policy Be Harmful.

In the interest of Truth-in-Advertising, we desire to refer to an article by you which we believe may leave a wrong impression on advertisers if allowed to go unmodified.

The article answers the query of a correspondent on the question of whether or not a dealer who advertises articles for sale at a price is legally bound to sell them at that price to anyone who attempts to purchase. In the case quoted a dealer displayed cameras in his window at $10 apiece. To a customer who attempted to buy the clerk stated that the price had advanced to $10.75, and that the sign had not been changed yet because they had not gotten around to it. He also said that the store did not have to sell at the advertised price.

In your opinion on the matter the common law rule is stated as found in standard works, and decisions are quoted. This rule, viz.: that an advertisement quoting a price is not an offer the acceptance of which closes an enforceable contract, but is merely an invitation to make an offer which the seller is at liberty to accept or reject at will, is correctly stated, as far as it goes. But with all due respect to you, we do not think you go far enough.

The very authority you quote says that "it must be remembered, however, that in all these cases the question is one of intention, and that whether or not such transactions are agreements depends on the intention of the parties as collected from the language used and the nature of the transaction." (13 Corpus Juris 289, par. 97.)

When Is an Offer Not an Offer?

Just where the distinction between an invitation to make an offer and the actual making of an offer is to be drawn is not clear, but it is probably debatable that a price tag displayed on the goods exhibited in a window might constitute a bona-fide offer to sell at that price. If the advertisement, for example, should read, "We offer these cameras at $10 each," it is conceivable that an acceptance on the part of a purchaser might complete the contract, especially as the opportunity to withdraw the original offer or modify it at any moment is open to the seller.

However, there is another angle to the question which is not so technical and debatable. In thirty-seven States of the Union the common law on this subject has been modified by statute. Twenty-two States have adopted the so-called "Printers' Ink Model Statutes" against false or misleading advertisements. This statute provides, simply, that the person who is responsible for the publication of an advertisement for goods or services which he himself offers with intent to sell, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor if that advertisement contains any statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive or misleading.

Fifteen other States also have laws against dishonest advertising. Many of these differ from the model statute only in requiring that the statements be made knowingly or intentionally. Under these statutes it is easily seen that the quotation, in an advertisement, of a price followed by refusal to sell at the advertised price, would, in most cases (wherever an honest mistake had not occurred) lay the advertiser open to prosecution. This would not apply to catalogues, etc., where the advertiser would not have the opportunity to change his published prices as occasion demanded, but would apply to tags, advertisements in daily papers, window signs, etc.

The question of intention also enters into this phase of the question, even in the absence of the statute. Offers or advertisements of goods at a price made with intent to draw the customer into the store, when there is no intention to sell him the goods at the advertised price, are fraudulent and actionable under both State and Federal laws.

Thus we say that your opinion, correct perhaps as far as it goes, does not go far enough. It may encourage many careless or unscrupulous dealers to resort to practices which are destructive of confidence and punishable under the law. The common law itself takes cognizance of the changed and improved standards of business morality and the old doctrine of caveat emptor (let the buyer beware) is now thoroughly discredited. The seller owes to his customer the duty of strict honesty and truthfulness and, in his turn must now "beware" lest his statements of prices, value or conditions, or even his concealment of these factors, be held against him as fraudulent, deceitful and actionable.

Honesty, at last, is becoming not only the best policy, but the only safe policy.

A Matter of Law, Not Ethics.

Of course, I do not attempt in these articles to discuss business ethics; I discuss the law only and try to state it as it is. I repeat that it is clearly the law that a man who displays goods in his window bearing a price can refuse to sell them at that price, or at any price, to any or all persons who apply.

I agree with the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World that it would be deplorably bad policy to encourage merchants to display goods, or advertise them, at a lower price than they expected to sell them for, merely to get people in their stores. But I do not share the Associated Clubs' fear that any considerable number of merchants will use that practice, for judging by the effect it would have on me as a customer, I should consider a man a first-class jackass if he did such a thing. A merchant who attempted to get people in his place that way wouldn't last a month. In practically every case where the quoted or displayed price was too low, therefore, it would in my judgment be an honest mistake.

I do not agree at all that when a merchant displays an article in his window with a price on it he is advertising, within the meaning of the honest advertising laws, or that if the price is wrong he is liable to prosecution under those laws. I do not consider that advertising at all, and do not believe for one minute that any court would hold it to be. Naturally when a merchant hangs his sign up he is advertising, but the kind of advertising meant by the honest advertising laws is something different. It is the exploiting of goods through printed matter which makes certain representation of them which if untrue, are to be considered fraudulent.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

G. Bloom has opened a meat market at Owanka, S. D.

R. C. Swope will open a meat shop at Brentford, S. D.

A. M. Davis will open a meat market at Park City, Mont.

G. C. Marshall will open a meat market at Montrose, Minn.

Arthur Hoffman has purchased a meat market at Bonduel, Wis.

J. M. Miser has purchased the meat business of John Fass, Cock, Nebr.

J. J. Teske and A. E. Maser will open a meat market at Watertown, S. D.

John Schaefer has sold his meat shop at Manitowoc, Wis., to Oscar Belinske.

J. G. Cox has added a meat department to his grocery business at Mulvane, Kans.

The Sanitary meat market has been opened at Parma, Ida., by R. L. Pielstick.

Metter & Randolph, Fairmont, Minn., have sold their meat business to Herimer Bros.

The meat shop of Pippert Bros., Rock Falls, Ill., was slightly damaged by fire recently.

Sautter & Quashnich, Lenton, N. D., have sold their meat business to Pfeifer & Weiszheer.

Philo Adgate will open a meat market and grocery in the Mercer building, Saranac, Mich.

The Hoosier Grocery Co. will open a meat market at 119 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Koudele & Dibelka have succeeded to the meat business of Dibelka & Shirsh, Schuyler, Nebr.

Arthur Cheney will succeed W. Titus in the meat and grocery business at Grant, Mich.

Gus Amundson has purchased J. R. Peters' interest in the meat market at Kimball, S. D.

Jos. Kinney has taken possession of the meat market purchased from Elmer Curry at Primrose, Nebr.

Louis Chauvin sustained a heavy loss by fire to his market in the Rhodes store building, DeLand, Fla.

Heerts & McNoble have purchased the meat and grocery business of Johnson & McCann at Parkersburg, Ia.

Arthur Bourke has purchased the interest of Lloyd Texley in the City Meat Market at Randolph, Nebr., and is now sole proprietor.

The abattoir of the P. A. Hooker Meat Co., Northeast Kinston, S. C., was damaged by fire recently to the approximate extent of $140.

The butcher shop of Chas. Koch, 348 Union avenue, Chicago, Ill., was damaged by fire recently. It is said the damage was not serious.

The Spokane Grocers and Butchers Association, Spokane, Wash., will hold its seventeenth annual picnic at Natatorium park in this city, July 22.

Frank F. Hoover, for many years connected with the Brown & Hoover meat market on South Jefferson street, Huntington, Ind., has sold his interest in the business.

Bert Eckert, for many years engaged in the meat business at Alma, Mich., has purchased the meat market of August C. Roller at 422 South Washington avenue, Lansing, Mich.

The Fleming Meat & Provision Market, Inc., Newark, N. J., has incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. Incorporators: Joseph Iwanciw, Bartley Sokoleski, Kozma Diduch, Alex Lisak, Mike Frederick and Joseph Chodack.

W. P. and G. C. Tanner of San Pedro have purchased the meat business of H. C. Stuart, one of the first butchers to establish a shop at Long Beach, Cal. Tanner Bros. are the proprietors of the Sanitary Market at San Pedro.

New York Section

On the application of Leon Dashew, as attorney for creditors, the federal court appointed Louis J. Castellano as receiver for the A. & D. Meat Market, Inc., of 6108 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Prices realized on Swift & Company's sale of carcass beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, July 3rd, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 14 to 28 cents per pound and averaged 22.04 cents per pound.

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The following is a rport of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending July 3, 1920: Meat—Manhattan, 1,658½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,077 lbs.; Bronx, 1,400 lbs.; Queens, 23 lbs.; total, 4,158½ lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 3,172 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 3,820½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 6 lbs.; Queens, 60 lbs.; total, 3,886½ lbs.

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The wide-awake firm of J. S. Hoffman & Co., Inc., has been ably represented in New York for the past few weeks, during the absence of Sol Salinger, by Harry I. Hoffman, vice-president of the company. This establishment has grown enormously in the past few years and today ranks high in its own particular line. J. S. Hoffman is an earnest, hard worker and knows the business thoroughly from every angle. From a small beginning of a few years ago under his capable management it has grown to its present proportions, in which he was assisted by brother Harry, who is probably the youngest vice-president in the country of any large corporation, and is a business man of keen perception. Sol Salinger, manager of the New York branch, is an earnest hustler under whom the New York branch has been brought to that stage where Chicago has to keep its best foot forward to keep New York from displacing it as the Hoffman headquarters.

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The Board of Estimate has voted $81,000,000 in the new city budget for the establishment of five city markets in Greater New York. The Manhattan market will take in the present sites of the West Washington and Gansevoort markets and some additional property. The market will extend from Sixteenth to Fourteenth street, and from Greenwich street to the Hudson River front. The market building will run from Bethune to Thirteenth street and from Washington to Greenwich street. The block to the west will be devoted to storage and warehouses. The plan contemplates the erection of two market piers between Gansevoort and West Thirteenth streets. The Bronx market site lies on the Bronx side of Macombs Dam bridge. It covers 27 acres. The Brooklyn site practically all is owned by the city. It adjoins the Thirty-ninth street ferry terminal and extends to Thirty-sixth street. Sites for the Queens and Richmond markets have not yet been selected.

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For a man to cater to a medium class of trade for over twenty years and then to switch off to a strictly high-class trade, and at the same time to hold his old trade, is most unusual and shows ability to a marked degree. That is what Sieg. Kassewitz has accomplished, who for many years conducted the old shop at No. 63 Third avenue. Six months ago he took over several of the stands in the old Jefferson market at Eighth street and Sixth avenue, and now occupies 75 per cent of the entire market. He made two big stands of the many small ones, rebuilt and enclosed on all sides with marble and plate glass counter cases, put in new fixtures throughout, built fine large coolers, and made a thoroughly up-to-date and sanitary market, and has built up a fine hotel, restaurant, club and steamship supply business. He has named his establishment La Parisienne Market Co., as it is in the heart of an old French neighborhood in Greenwich Village. Very few retail butchers would have had the nerve to tackle anything as big as this in lower New York and make good as Mr. Kassewitz has done, and it only shows what can be done if the right man takes hold.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

The slumpy conditions of the previous week were checked during the present week and Tuesday's firm to higher opening prices on all classes and grades of fresh meats at Eastern markets were fully maintained, while the demand showed some improvement in spots.

The improved demand for heavy loins and ribs from good steers resulted in generally firm prices on better grades of beef and was reflected also in an upward price tendency on medium and common steers with New York showing the greatest strength. While the week's level of prices at Boston was $2 above the close of the previous week, that market is still $2.50 to $4 below other markets on good steers, and unevenly $3 to $4 higher on common, with closing conditions today slightly easier. The limited offerings of cows were sold on a steady market with prices on the lower grades at the close unevenly 50c to $2 higher than Tuesday. Bull trade showed no change since the close of the previous week with the receipts and demand exceedingly light. Kosher markets continue steady and prices unchanged, with demand centered on the better grades.

Tuesday's sharp advances on lamb were fully maintained and all markets, except Philadelphia, where declines up to $2 on good lambs were registered. New York and Boston developed additional strength after midweek, and closed unevenly $1 to $2 higher than the opening. The demand for New Zealand frozen lamb continued good and the prices strong to higher.

Mutton market has been generally slow with trade demanding only limited quantities. Philadelphia declined $1 with prices elsewhere steady and unchanged until today, when New York advanced $2 on good mutton.

Good and choice grades of veal have been scarce and prices throughout the week firm and tending upward. Except a slight weakness at Boston, lower grades were steady and unchanged, followed late Friday by a sharp upturn in prices at New York.

The range of prices on all averages of pork loin at the three Eastern markets was practically uniform and Tuesday's advances were held except at Philadelphia. New York and Boston strengthened on Friday, under an improved week's end demand, and closed at an advance of $1. The light receipts of shoulder cuts were held at prices mostly steady with Tuesday and unevenly $1 to $2 higher than one week ago.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, July 8, 1920, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Fresh Beef:				
STEERS:				
Choice	$25.00@26.00	$.....@.....	$.....@.....	$.....@.....
Good	22.00@24.00	24.00@24.50	25.00@27.00	26.00@28.00
Medium	20.00@21.50	21.00@23.00	20.00@24.00	20.00@24.00
Common	16.00@19.00	19.00@21.00	14.00@18.00	14.00@18.00
COWS:				
Good	19.00@21.00	20.50@.....	20.00@22.00	.....@.....
Medium	18.00@19.00	19.00@20.00	16.00@18.00	.....@.....
Common	15.00@17.00	17.00@18.50	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00
BULLS:				
Good	.....@.....	16.00@17.00	.....@.....	.....@.....
Medium	.....@.....	15.00@16.00	12.00@13.00	.....@.....
Common	12.00@13.00	.....@.....	10.00@12.00	11.00@12.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton:				
LAMB:				
Choice	33.00@34.00	33.00@34.00	32.00@35.00	32.00@34.00
Good	30 00@32.00	32.00@33.00	27.00@31.00	29.00@30.00
Medium	26.00@29.00	30.00@31.00	24.00@26.00	26.00@28.00
Common	22.00@25.00	28.00@29.00	16.00@20.00	25.00@26.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good	27.00@29.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Medium	24.00@26.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Common	21.00@23.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
MUTTON:				
Good	15 00@16.00	15.00@16.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@.....
Medium	12.00@14.00	12.00@14.00	18.00@20.00	16.00@18.00
Common	11.00@12.00	10.00@12.00	12.00@16.00	13.00@16.00
Fresh Veal:*				
Choice	23.00@24.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Good	22.00@23.00	.....@.....	22.00@24.00	20.00@22.00
Medium	19.00@21.00	14.00@15.00	18.00@20.00	17.00@19.00
Common	17.00@19.00	10.00@12.00	12.00@16.00	12.00@16.00
Fresh Pork Cuts:				
LOINS:				
8-10-lb. average	32.00@35.00	29.00@30.00	28.00@30.00	28.00@30.00
10-12-lb. average	31.00@32.00	27.00@28.00	26.00@27.00	27.00@28.00
12-14-lb. average	28.00@30.00	25 00@26.00	24.00@25.00	26.00@27.00
14-lb. over	24.00@26.00	20.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@26.00
SHOULDERS:				
Plain	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Skinned	21.00@22.00	.....@.....	20.00@21.00	18.00@20.00
PICNICS:				
4-6-lb. average	20.00@21.00	21.00@22.00	.....@.....	16.00@20.00
6-8-lb. average	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	.....@.....
8-lb. over	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	.....@.....	.....@.....
BUTTS:				
Boneless	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Boston style	23.00@25.00	.....@.....	21.00@23.00	24.00@25.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to prime	15.00@16.75
Heifers, good to choice	@11.50
Cows, common to choice	3.50@12.25
Bulls, common to choice	7.00@14.00

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs	17.00@17.50
Calves, veal, fair to good, per 100 lbs	15.75@16.75
Calves, veals, com. to med., per 100 lbs	11.50@15.50
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs	9.00@10.50
Calves, veals, small, per lb	10.00@11.50
Calves, skim milk, per 100 lbs	7.00@ 8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, prime, per 100 lbs	16.00@16.25
Spring lambs, com. to good, 100 lbs	12.00@15.75
Sheep, wethers, per 100 lbs	9.50@10.00
Sheep, ewes, prime, per 100 lbs	8.75@ 9.00
Sheep, com. to good, per 100 lbs	6.00@ 8.00
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs	3.50@ 5.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@16.25
Hogs, medium	@17.25
Hogs, 140 lbs	@17.25
Pigs	@16.00
Roughs	@13.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy	27	@28
Choice, native, light	26	@28
Native, common to fair	22	@25

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy	28	@29
Choice native, light	28	@29
Native, common to fair	25	@27
Choice Western, heavy	26	@27
Choice Western, light	21	@23
Common to fair, Texas	16	@18
Good to choice heifers	27	@28
Common to fair heifers	23	@25
Choice cows	18	@22
Common to fair cows	15	@16
Fresh Bologna bulls	12	@13

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.		City.	
No. 1 ribs		@32		@38
No. 2 ribs		@23		@36
No. 3 ribs		@19	33	@34
No. 1 loins		@41		@45
No. 2 loins		@34		@43
No. 3 loins		@22		@40
No. 1 hinds and ribs		@36	37	@38
No. 2 hinds and ribs	35	@36	34	@36
No. 3 hinds and ribs	31	@32	32	@33
No. 1 rounds		@27		@32
No. 2 rounds		@21		@30
No. 3 rounds		@15		@28
No. 1 chucks		@20		@20
No. 2 chucks		@13		@18
No. 3 chucks		@ 8	14	@16

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb	@28
Veals, country dressed, per lb	@23
Western calves, choice	@24
Western calves, fair to good	@22
Grassers and buttermilks	@16

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@22.25
Hogs, 180 lbs	@22.50
Hogs, 160 lbs	@22.75
Hogs, 140 lbs	@23.00
Pigs	@23.00

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring		@35
Lambs, choice		@33
Sheep, choice		@22
Sheep, medium to good	20	@22
Sheep, culls		@16

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg	40	@41
Smoked hams, 12@14 lbs. avg	40	@41
Smoked picnics, light	24	@25
Smoked picnics, heavy	22	@23
Smoked shoulders	23	@24
Smoked beef tongue, per lb	48	@52
Smoked bacon (rib in)	35	@36
Dried beef sets	48	@52
Pickled bellies, heavy	28	@30

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	26	@35
Fresh pork loins, Western	25	@34
Frozen pork loins	24	@31
Fresh pork tenderloins		@60
Frozen pork tenderloins		@55
Shoulders, city		@24
Shoulders, Western		@23
Butts, regular, fresh, Western		@26
Butts, regular, fresh, city		@27
Butts, boneless, frozen		@30½
Fresh hams, city		@36
Fresh picnic hams, Western		@21

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 10 pcs	135.00@150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.	125.00@140.00
Black hoofs, per ton	85.00@ 95.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	85.00@ 95.00
White hoofs, per ton	125.00@135.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s	250.00@300.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s	200.00@225.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s	125.00@175.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd		@42c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed		@32c.	a pound
Fresh cok tongues		@30c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded		@70c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	40	@100c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	55	@60c.	a pound
Beef kidneys		@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys		@ 5c.	each
Livers, beef		@18c.	a pound
Oxtails		@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef		@10c.	a pound
Rolls, beef		@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	40	@65c.	a pound
Lambs' fries		@12c	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings		@23c.	a pound

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	3½
Suet, fresh and heavy	7
Shop bones, per cwt	25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle		@....
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle		@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle		@1.55
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle		@ .95
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York		@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb		@1.75
Hog middles		@26
Hog bungs	12	@18
Hog bungs, export		@27
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York		@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York		@26
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York		@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.		@40
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each		@ 8¾
Beef bladders, small, per doz		@1.25
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each		@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	26	29
Pepper, Sing., black	15	18
Pepper, red	27	31
Allspice	9	12
Cinnamon	20	24
Coriander	4½	7
Cloves	43	48
Ginger	20	23
Mace	45	50

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls	@14
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, bbls	@15
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y., carloads, bbls. or sacks	@ 5½
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads	@ 5¾
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads	@ 6¼
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads	@ 6½

Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 130 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .35
No. 2 skins	@ .33
No. 3 skins	@ .15
Branded skins	@ .25
Ticky skins	@ .25
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .33
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .31
No. 1, 9½@12½ lbs	@ 4.00
No. 2, 9½@12½ lbs	@ 3.80
No. 1 B. M., 9½@12½ lbs	@ 3.80
No. 2 B. M., 9½@12½ lbs	@ 3.60
Branded skins, 9½@12½ lbs	@ 2.85
Ticky skins, 9½@12 lbs	@ 2.85
No. 1, 12½@14 lbs	@ 4.75
No. 2, 12½@14 lbs	@ 4.50
No. 1 B. M., 12½@14 lbs	@ 4.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½@14 lbs	@ 4.25
No. 1 kip, 14@18 lbs	@ 5.00
No. 2 kips, 14@18 lbs	@ 4.75
No. 1 B. M., 14@18 lbs	@ 4.75
No. 2 B. M., 14@18 lbs	@ 4.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@ 5.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@ 5.25
Branded kips	@ 4.25
Heavy branded kips	@ 4.25
Ticky kips	@ 3.75
Heavy ticky kips	@ 4.25

All skins must have tail bone cut.

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.		
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb		@42
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb		@41
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb		@38
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb		@37
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb	33	@34
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb		@30
Western, milk fed, barrels		@38
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.		
W'n, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb		@40
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb		@40
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb		@37
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb		@36
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb	32	@33
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb	28	@29
Fowls—Fresh—Iced—Barrels.		
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.		@38
Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.		@38
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb		@37
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb	35	@36
W'n, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb	29	@30
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.		
Western, dry picked, No. 1, lb		@25
Western, scalded	23	@24
Ducks—		
Long Island, spring, lb		@35
Squabs—		
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz		@9.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz		@8.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz		@7.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz	5.50	@6.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz	4.25	@4.50
Dark, per dozen	3.00	@
Culls, per dozen	1.50	@2.00

FROZEN—1919 PACK

Turkeys—		
Western	55	@57
Texas	56	@57
Old toms	53	@54
Broilers—		
Milk fed, 16 lbs. and under to doz	55	@56
Milk fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz	53	@54
Milk fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz	44	@46
Corn fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz	45	@52
Corn fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz	40	@44
Chickens —		
Milk fed, 31 to 66 lbs. to dozen	42	@43
Milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen	42	@43
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen	43	@45
Milk fed, 48 lbs. to dozen	45	@46
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to dozen	46	@47
Corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to dozen	39	@40
Corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen	39	@40
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen	41	@43
Corn fed, 48 lbs. to dozen		@44
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to dozen	45	@46
Capons—		
Western, 7 lbs. and over	56	@57
Western, 6 to 6½ lbs	52	@54
Ducks and Geese—		
Western, 4½ lbs. and over	30	@32
Western, 4 lbs. and under	28	@30
Geese, Western, fancy	26	@29
Geese, Western, fair to good	23	@25

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via express	33	@34
Broilers, colored, via express	55	@60
Broilers, white leghorn, via express	50	@55
Old roosters, via freight		@20
Turkeys, via freight		@35
Ducks, Western, via freight		@25
Ducks, Long Island, breeders		@32
Geese, Western, via freight	18	@20
Pigeons, per pair, via freight or express		@60
Guineas, per pair		@1.25

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score)	57	@57¼
Creamery (higher scoring lots)	57½	@58½
Creamery, firsts	55	@56½
Creamery, seconds	47	@51½
Creamery, lower grades	44	@46

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen	50½	@51½
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	48	@50
Fresh gathered, firsts	42½	@46½
Fresh gathered, seconds	37	@41
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry	30	@33
Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1	33	@35

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@53.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@55.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 8.00
Nitrate of soda—spot	3.85@ 3.90
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent Ammonia	8.00 and 10c
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	7.50 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. Lime	8.00 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent	@ 4.75